Hawaiian Gazette.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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NOVEL PLAN PROPOSED.

Y. M. C. A. May Conduct a Boarding House Here.

A boarding house for members of the Young Men's Christian Association is a new possibility. It is being agitated by a number interested in the project, and a meeting may be called in a few days to take the initiative in erecting a suitable building. The current number of the Association Review has an article advocating this innovation. It says:

It has already come to be the conviction of a great many of our leading association workers that one of the most legitimate lines of work for the association is the conduct of a boarding home or rooms for young men. A great many associations conduct a restaurant or have one in their buildings at which members receive a special discount. Other associations have living rooms only for young men. In the plans for the new building for the Dayton, O., association they have arranged for 200 living-rooms. This is one of the model associations in the country and this step may be taken as a wise precedent for others to follow.

Now we wish to suggest as one of the next forward steps for our association to take the building of a boarding home for young men. What could be more legitimate association work than in this way giving young men pleasant accommodations which are so hard to find now and in this way assuring them safe and helpful companionship continually? With such a home young men could be met on the steamers, conducted to the "Association Home," and at once we would be able to help them as we could with no other circumstances. With the present demand for desirable rooms, such a building would make a very good endowment for some department of our association work. With a special room for recreation it would supplement our limited accommodations for the social life of our members and be in every way a most valuable aid to the usefulness of our institution for young men.

Chas. Ramsay of Hart & Co. is expected to arrive on the Gaelic.

OUR STATUS IS SETTLED

Hawaii is to Become a Territory.

SO SAYS W. N. ARMSTRONG

Interesting Letter on Matters and Things at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The Congressional Record exhibits from day to day the wide research and study of members of Congress on the Constitutional question. Many of the speeches made in both Houses are done mainly for the purpose of making reputations among constituents. Senator Spooner calls the Senate a "constitutional debating society." Senator Foraker says the question is now far beyond the debating stage. He insists that a decision by the Supreme Court, on the question whether or not the Constitution extends by its own force over the Territories, is now absolutely necessary. The decisions of that high court extending back for a hundred years are quoted on both sides. The speeches abound in citations from these decisions. But these opinions, apparently, sustain both sides in the constitutional argument. Daniel Webster's opinion, which was published in the Advertiser in 1898, was again quoted yesterday by Senator Teller, who declared that Mr. Webster's opinion, which held that Congress had arbitrary power over the Territories, was no more authoritative than the opinion of any living Senator.

Behind this decision is the exigency of the political situation. The Hawaiian question is practically settled. The Islands were annexed under an implied, if not express, contract that the Constitution should be forthwith extended over them, with every right which that implies. No one disputes this proposition. A suggestion made several weeks ago by the sugar beet men, that a duty should be placed on Hawaiian sugar, met with a prompt refusal. It was said on all sides that no "experiments" should be tried with the Islands, because their relations had been established by agreement and not conquest.

Nor would the Porto Rico affair cause any division in the Republican ranks if the greater questions of the Philippines and Cuba were not behind it.

The President and many of his friends believe that "the Northwest has lost its head" in denouncing the bill for the government of Porto Rico passed by the House. Many intelligent men of that island cordially approve of it. From an economical standpoint the President believes that it is excellent; but the people, especially those of the Northwest, have given way to their sentiments of generosity towards the Porto Ricans and refuse to listen to reason. So the disposition of the President's friends is to hold the bill in the Senate until the people cool off. In the meantime the appropriation of $2,000,000 for the government and relief of that island may moderate the excited feelings of the people. There has been an unusual amount of hot language used and some very bad words uttered in the corridors and committee rooms of the Senate and House over the temporary split in the ranks of the Republicans. The Democrats naturally rejoice; but their weakness lies in their signal failure to propose any suitable plan of meeting the conditions created by the Spanish war, which the people will approve. They try to pull up the Republican plants, and instead of replacing them with desirable Democratic plants, simply lean on their hoes—veritable "men with the hoes"—and say, "What will you do next?" Tillman of South Carolina persistently glories in the Republican differences, but he said yesterday in the debate, "You (the Republican party) are the best organized party I ever saw, and no matter how you talk I've no doubt you'll all round up on the vote."

At the present moment the prevailing idea is to furnish the President with the money and let him "run" the government of Porto Rico until the next session of Congress.

As the Senate voted squarely yesterday on the question of extending the Constitution to that Island, and decided that it did not, by thirty-six votes to seventeen, the laboring classes now have this assurance that the millions of Philippine Orientals are not, and cannot be, American citizens, until Congress so declares.

The Hawaiian Bill now awaits action on the 5th of April, after a general debate on the 3rd and 4th. Considering the state of public business, it is fortunate that a day has been agreed upon for its disposition. A distinguished Senator said lately, that "Congress is in an irritable temper, and no one can predict what it will do. But the Hawaiian Bill is now in a condition to be passed. There is really nothing in Hawaii to excite our sympathy. The people are prosperous and rich. We owe a duty to them of course, but just look at that million of starving people in Puerto Rico—starving since last August, and their groans reaching this city—relief delayed week after week. General Davis says they are dying of want and disease, and we have at last got a bill for their government through the House and are debating it in the Senate, and eight months after the hurricane, jam through a bill giving them aid. Hawaii can thank God for her good luck so far."

Yesterday in the House, there was for the moment a dramatic scene. Justice was done at last for a brave act. A motion was made to appropriate $5,000 to the widow of John Phillips? Who was he? In 1866, thirty-four years ago, the garrison in Fort Phil Kearney, in Wyoming, was surrounded by 5,000 of Red Cloud's warriors. Lieutenant-Colonel Fetterman and seventy-eight men tried to break through the lines, and every man was killed by the Indians. John Phillips, a Portuguese and a ranchman offered to ride through the bands of Indians to Fort Laramie, 250 miles distant, and get assistance. He rode the Colonel's thoroughbred, started at night with mercury at 20 degrees below zero, dodged the Indians by the fleetness of his horse, made a long distance to a telegraph station with the snow two feet deep on the ground, and started the relief force, which saved the 200 men, women and children in the garrison.

The Indians afterwards in revenge harassed him, stole his cattle and horses, and caused him damage to the amount of over $6000. The Court of Claims, after trial, gave him judgment for $2,200, but would not certify that it should be paid, because he was a Portuguese and an alien. Congress, term after term, refused to pay the judgment. Phillips died. Then his wife applied for payment. At last, thirty-four years after this heroic deed, Congress agrees to pay her $5000. "Gratitude is a plant of slow growth." Yesterday one of these century plants bore fruits in the halls of the nation. The success of the bill was received with great applause.

Mr. Hitt of the House of Representatives is still confined to his home with grippe. If the House had consented to take up the Hawaiian bill several weeks ago, it is probable that the debate upon it would have been delayed until Mr. Hitt could attend. He is the only member of the House who served on the Commission, and he has much influence with the members. He is needed in the defense of the land system which has been attacked.

W. N. A.

M'KINLEY AND PORTO RICO.

Speculation as to the President's Attitude.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A Sun special from Washington says: Before the meeting of the Senate compromise committee of seven on the Porto Rican controversy today three of its members, Foraker, Spooner and Kean had a long talk with President McKinley. Not one of them would afterward make a statement as to the attitude of the President, but there was a belief in the Senate later in the day that the prospect for an agreement on the House bill is good. Some of the more pronounced tariff advocates went so far as to say that a Republican caucus would be called and the House bill approved and passed within a week. The cause for this sanguine feeling on the part of the supporters of the House bill could not be definitely ascertained, and, indeed, it was ridiculed by free-trade Senators, who said that they, too, had received encouragement from the President and that they are confident they can defeat the House tariff provision and adopt the free-trade proposition, either as an amendment to the Foraker bill or as a separate measure.

Judging from various reports of those who pretend to know the attitude of the President at this critical legislative juncture, it is this:

First—He wants some action taken at once in order to stop the injury that is being done to the Republican party by the squabble.

Second—As a matter of party policy he would be content to have the action of the House Republicans sustained.

Third—The circumstances having been altered since the passage of the tariff bill in the House by the passage of the bill appropriating the $2,000,000 collected from Porto Rico since the Spanish control was withdrawn, he would be quite satisfied if the Senate should yield to the plainly expressed will of the people and give Porto Rico absolute free trade with the United States.

Bishop Potter on Hawaii.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Bishop Henry C. Potter formally announced at the morning service in Grace Church today that the object of his recent visit to Honolulu and the Philippine Islands was to extend the influence of the Protestant Episcopal church in the new possessions of the United States Government. He said:

"My trip to Honolulu and the Philippines had for its object the extension of the influence of the Protestant Episcopal church in those islands. My observations convince me that the Protestant Episcopal church should be extended in both Hawaii and the Philippines and it is now the clear duty of the English-speaking people to see that the Christian religion is firmly established among the inhabitants of those Islands."

The Foreign Office has been notified that Mr. Toyosaburo Fujita, Chancellor to the Consulate, arrived on the steamer China and takes rank next to Mr. S. Sacko, Chancellor.

BOARD OF HEALTH

President Wood Will Resign.

TO LOSE EFFICIENT MAN

Finance Committee Asked to Continue One Month Serum is Very Scarce.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. President Wood, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Smith, Hatch and Lowrey were present. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting Dr. Wood called for special committee reports.

Dr. Emerson, chairman of the committee for considering plans for a public morgue, reported progress and asked for more time in which to accomplish the work.

The following bills were then submitted by the President for the consideration of the Board:

March 20—John Ouderkirk, to expert services, surveying and appraising buildings condemned by the Board of Health. Time of service from Dec. 31, 1899, to March 20, 1900. $700.

F. J. Wilhelm and C. B. Ripley, for similar services for same period, $700 each.

Robertson & Wilder, to professional services to date, $800.

It was the general sense of the meeting that the above bills were in every way allowable; that the appraisers had done work for the Board of Health that was invaluable and which would in the end save a great amount of money. It was understood that over 300 appraisements had been made during the period noted in the accounts, and that in many cases properties had been appraised for amounts remarkably less than the figures placed on the structures by their owners. The bills were approved, therefore, by the Board.

Bishop Estate Asks for Fire.

Mr. Dodge, representing the Bishop Estate, was in attendance at yesterday's gathering of the Health Board. He asked that certain buildings in Kaxaako belonging to the Estate, situated near the lodging house from which a recent victim of the plague was taken, and not far from other places where plague had occurred, be destroyed by fire by order of the Board of Health. Dr. Wood thought that the buildings should be burned on suspicion, as they were in a very bad condition and dangerous to the public health. The offer of the Bishop Estate was accepted and the buildings ordered burned.

Tubercular Beef.

A letter from Wm. G. Irwin & Co., dated March 22, was read. The communication stated that under date of the 16th instant George R. Ewart of the Kilauea Plantation Co. had written them as follows:

"I forgot to mention that something ought to be done at Hanalei about the cattle disease they have there. From accounts we hear of it, we judge it is pneuro-pneumonia, and if that is so, the authorities ought to act in the matter. It has been known, and the Board of Health has known it too, that they have had it at Lihue, and on the other side of the Island. I shall do my best to keep our stock clear, but as you know it is a terrible disease, and one that the Government ought to take in hand."

After reading the foregoing Dr. Wood remarked that tuberculosis was probably what was meant in reference to diseased cattle. The matter, together with the letter from Dr. Waughop of December 3, 1899, concerning the diseased condition of cattle on Kauai, was referred to the Minister of the Interior.

Sanitary Officer's Report.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, reported in writing to the Board concerning certain lean-tos and additions which have been erected in back yards of property on Nuuanu, Hotel and Smith streets. The report went into details concerning numerous violations of the sanitary regulations and concluded as follows:

"A number of these yards are becoming littered up with boxes and refuse, and are fast getting back to the way Chinatown looked before the fire. Some yards were damp and wet, partly from the rain of last night, but more from the dish and wash water thrown wherever it was handiest to do so. As it does not seem possible to educate these people to put their refuse water in a proper place, it seems almost necessary to pass a regulation compelling the cementing of back yards where they are exposed to the weather and the throwing of dirty water and refuse by the tenants. A regulation like this would go a great way towards keeping what is left of Chinatown in a sanitary condition."

Prophylactic Short.

Dr. Wood reported that the plague prophylactic was running short and that a strict check would have to be kept on all those who took the serum, especially the Japanese, as there was a strong probability of certificates of injection being exchanged or sold. There was a possibility of Japanese who went to the other Islands sending back their certificates of injection to their friends, to be used over again. To guard against this the pursers of the steamships would be required to punch all certificates.

Dr. Wood complained that the bills of health brought by ships from San Francisco, issued by the Hawaiian Consul, made no mention of plague in San Francisco. It was decided by the Board that the Minister of Foreign Affairs be requested to give emphatic instructions to the Consul in San Francisco concerning the matter and to draw his attention to the fact that on the bills of health no notice was taken of or comment made upon the presence of bubonic plague in that port.

Concerning the desire of the Finance Committee to resign on the 1st of next month, it was resolved that the committee be asked to continue its work until the 30th of April.

Dr. Wood Will Resign.

Dr. Wood: "It is almost the 1st of April and it is important to consider the matter of making arrangements by which a medical executive officer of the Board of Health can be found. I cannot continue as executive officer much longer; when I accepted the position which I now occupy I expected it would probably not last over a month; little did I suspect that three months and possibly more would be consumed in fighting the plague; my private business has suffered much, and I have really got to attend to it pretty soon." The matter was referred to a special committee appointed by Mr. Hatch, consisting of Dr. Wood and Mr. Lowrey.

Curative Serum Low.

In view of Dr. Hoffmann's report to Dr. Wood that the anti-pest serum was almost gone, only a few bottles remaining, the Board agreed to ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs to communicate with the Hawaiian Consul in San Francisco, instructing him to telegraph to Washington and find out if 250 flasks of the fluid could be obtained immediately; if not, to cable to Paris for the necessary supply.

Interesting Figures.

The following are the statements of the daily running expenses of the office of the Board of Health, the pesthouse and morgue, and Kalihi camp prepared by the heads of these departments:

Daily Running Expenses Office Board of Health on Account of Plague:

President's Office—	
1 Private secretary	$ 6 67
1 Stenographer	5 00
Regular Office—	
2 Call physicians @ $8.33 1-3	16 67
1 Call physician	1 66
1 Clerk and typewriter	4 00
1 Messenger, fumigator, etc.	3 00
1 Night clerk or watchman	3 00
1 Hack 24 hours' service	10 00
	$ 38 33
Laboratory—	
1 Assisting physician	$ 8 33
District Sanitary Inspectors—	
Chief of paid inspectors	$ 5 00
1 Special inspector	3 50
30 Paid inspectors @ $3	90 00
1 Guard, Kalihi pass	3 50
1 Guard, Kalihi pass	2 50
1 Guard, Kalihi pass	2 00
1 Horse	1 50
1 horse	66
Total	$166 99
Pesthouse and Morgue—	
Two nurses	$ 10 00
Morgue keeper and excavator man	6 00
One cook	1 50
One helper	1 00
Food for seven persons	6 00
Fuel	1 00
One horse	75
Ice	40
Lights	40
Sundries	1 00
Total	$ 28 15
Kalihi Camp—	
Guards' payroll per day	$ 50 00
Commissary department payroll per day	15 00
Medical and sanitary department payroll per day	40 00
Cooks, waiters, etc., payroll per day	14 00
	$119 00
All commissary supplies	$175 00
Horse-feed, six head	2 00
	$296 00

Total population of camp (including employes) 1,000.

PLAGUE INCREASING.

Scourge Doing Havoc in Calcutta—The Australian Cases.

CALCUTTA, March 21.—The bubonic plague is fast increasing. In Bengal 4725 deaths occurred last week. These included 744 in Calcutta and 2044 in Patna.

The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, yesterday visited the medical college, which is in one of the infected districts of Calcutta.

ASTORIA (Or.), March 20.—The City Council tonight passed an ordinance providing a bounty of 5 cents a head for all dead rats delivered to the Chief of Police. The ordinance will remain in force thirty days. This action is taken as a precautionary measure against the possible appearance of plague in this city arising from ships coming here from infected ports.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), March 20.—Two fresh cases of the bubonic plague have been officially reported today.

The trial of Ester for the killing of Toyo Jackson has been set for April 3d.

FREE STATE ABANDONED

Boers Leaving to Defend Transvaal.

BRITISH SUFFRAGE SCHEME

Activity Near Warrenton—Boers Blowing Up Bridges—Switzerland Would Mediate.

NEW YORK, March 21, (Afternoon Service).—A dispatch to the World from London says: It is said in London that the plan likely to be adopted for the further pacification of South Africa will be to disfranchise all rebels (colonial Dutch), Free Staters and Transvaal Boers found in arms, captured or accused of rebellion, thus throwing the two republics and all the colonies into the hands of the English and the Rhodes syndicate.

This would break the power of the Afrikander Bund in Cape Colony and at all other points.

When the British army evacuates the conquered territory, the governing power would be with the English and the only military strength with the Rhodesian field force and the artillery promised by Cecil Rhodes for Kimberley and the British garrison at Cape Town and Durban and, perhaps, at Pretoria.

Railway Traffic Opened.

NEW YORK, March 21, (Afternoon Service).—A dispatch to the World from Pietermaritzburg says:

A temporary bridge across the Tugela at Colenso is now open for traffic and there is at least a direct railway service between Durban and Elands Laagte. The first train to cross the bridge was the Princess Christian's hospital train. This magnificent train has been badly wanted in Natal since the beginning of the war. Major Brazier Creagha's improved hospital train has removed about 4,000 wounded, but though every care was taken the narrow doors of the carriages and the bumping and shunting has caused much pain which with appliances now at hand, may be avoided. There are still over 2,000 patients in the Ladysmith hospital, so the train is not too late.

Boer Tricks Exposed.

LADYSMITH, March 21, (Afternoon Service).—It has been ascertained that the accidental removal of stones covering some Boer graves after the fight at Pieters Hill, February 28, revealed thousands of split and soft-nosed bullets.

Princess Christian's hospital train arrived this morning. It was the first train over the new Colenso bridge. The railroad is now open to Elands Laagte, where a camp has been established.

Drakenberg and Biggarsdorp are closely watched by the British cavalry.

Basutoland Breathes Easier.

MAZERU, Basutoland, Wednesday, March 21, (Afternoon Service)—Everybody in Basutoland rejoices in the restoration of telegraph communication with Aliwal North.

The proclamation of Lord Roberts is apparently effective, as the Free Staters are surrendering to the Basutoland officials. The occupation of Thaba Nchu and Roxville by the British has produced an excellent impression, convincing the Basutos that the authority of the Queen is paramount.

Activity at Warrenton.

LONDON, March 21, (Afternoon Service).—The only news from South Africa showing activity on either side comes from Warrenton, north of Kimberley, where desultory fighting occurred all Sunday, resulting in the retreat of the Boers towards Christiana, under shell fire. The progress of this column towards Mafeking has either almost ceased, or is forbidden to be mentioned in despatches. Nothing new comes from Colonel Plumer and Mafeking apparently still awaits relief.

The Pretoria account of the skirmish at Fourteen Streams March 16 says that a Boer command was preparing to destroy a railroad bridge. The engagement lasted half an hour with the result that one bugler was slightly wounded.

The same dispatch announces the arrival at the Transvaal capital of General Schalkberger from Natal.

The second edition of the Times today publishes a despatch from Bloemfontein dated Monday, March 19, which says:

"The blowing up of bridges by the Boers is an evident sign that the Transvaalers intend to abandon the defense of the Free State."

All is quiet in the south and west. A corps of young Boers from the farms surrounding Bloemfontein under an imperial officer has been detailed for police work to prevent the further loot-

(Continued on Page 2.)

FREE STATE ABANDONED

(Continued from page 1.)

ing of the abandoned farms by the Kaffirs.

It is said that when President Kruger left Bloemfontein after his recent visit there, Steyn's parting remark was: "Mind, the British do not catch you, or you will get better quarters at St. Helena than I."

Rudyard Kipling has gone to Bloemfontein.

The Boers at Aliwal North are reported to be still holding a position in the big hills on the Free State side.

From a Pretoria despatch it appears some misunderstanding regarding Lord Salisbury's reply to America's offer of mediation exists there. It had been quoted to the effect that Lord Salisbury said he could accept the intervention of no other powers which leads to the belief that American representatives would be listened to in the final settlement.

Private Cole, the Canadian whom the Queen visited at Nettley hospital, returned to South Africa today quite recovered from his wounds.

Switzerland Would Mediate.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 21.—(Afternoon Service.)—The Federal Council has answered the Boer appeal for mediation as follows:

"The Swiss Federal Council would have been pleased to co-operate in friendly mediation in order to end further bloodshed, but as the Presidents of both South African republics have directly approached the British Government, in order to conclude peace on a basis indicated and the British Government has shown itself against the proposal; and, as furthermore, the British Government has declared to the Cabinet at Washington that it did not propose to accept the intervention of any power, the Swiss Federal Council to its regret, must also renounce the idea of taking any steps on the lines of the request made by the Presidents of the South African republics. There remains for the Federal Council, in the circumstances, nothing but to express sincere wish that the belligerents will have succeeded, at no distant date in finding a basis for an understanding honorable to both parties."

To Investigate Macrum's Charges.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—(Afternoon Service.)—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided to investigate the allegation made by Charles E. Macrum, ex-Consul to Pretoria, South Africa, relative to the opening of his official mail by the British authorities. Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution to this end which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

After some consultations, Chairman Hitt, on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee, agreed to investigate the charges without the direction of the House if that would be satisfactory to Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler assented and has wired Mr. Macrum to come to Washington as soon as possible to appear before the committee.

Preparing St. Helena.

CAPE TOWN, March 21.—(Afternoon Service.)—Colonel Chalice of the Army Corps, sails for the island of St. Helena, in order to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation there of General Cronje and the other banished Boers. It is still doubtful whether all the prisoners will be sent there, owing to the feuds between the Transvaalers and the Free Staters. If all the Boers are sent to St. Helena, a considerable increase in the strength of the garrison will be required.

Boers and the Mines.

HOUGHTON, Mich., March 21.—(Afternoon Service.)—Leading mine managers and engineers from the Transvaal who had visited the copper district since the beginning of the Boer war regard the destruction of mining plants in the Transvaal as highly probable. Mine managers are here to place orders for new equipment immediately after the destruction of the old machinery. One Johannesburg mine manager now here has full plans and specifications for a new plant which will cost about $1,000,000. Leading American machinery manufacturers have made conditional bids on probably $20,000,000 worth of new mining machinery for South African gold mines.

What Krueger Says.

PRETORIA, March 19.—President Krueger says: "The war was forced upon us by England, which has been deceived by Cecil Rhodes and the other mining men who want the country. We yielded as far as possible until we saw that nothing but complete surrender of our independence would satisfy England. Now that we are fighting we will conquer or die. I do not look for aid from other countries, but we are glad to have their sympathy and friendship. We are willing to make peace at any time, but only on the ground of absolute independence.

"We ask no additional territory, but only want to live in peace. We shall insist that the Natal and Cape Colony Dutch shall be treated as belligerents, and not be tried for treason. When we protested against that and threatened reprisals against British prisoners, Lord Salisbury evaded the question and threatened to hold me personally responsible for his prisoners. I suppose the British meant that they would hang me. We have 40,000 fighting men, and with God's aid we will prevail. I have 200 relatives fighting in the Boer army, and I would rather see them perish than yield to England's unholy aggression. We advised Salisbury today that we despise his threats. We are protecting British property, and will always do so."

Free State Situation.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Tribune cable from London, dated March 18th, says: The Orange Free State is the Queen's dominion. The rebellion in the Dutch districts of Cape Colony is at an end.

Bloemfontein is like a capital which has been under a siege and been relieved by a friendly army. The British troops have been welcomed as allies and not received sullenly as enemies. Farmers are supplying the army with meat, vegetables, milk and eggs and making good bargains. "Bobs" is almost as popular at Bloemfontein as he would be in London. The Free State is virtually out of the conflict.

DEATH OF OSMAN PASHA
THE TURKISH HERO OF PLEVNA



NEW YORK, March 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces the death of Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna and the greatest Turkish soldier of recent times. He was 68 years of age. His defense of Plevna against an overwhelming Russian force in 1876 gave Osman enormous prestige. By the intrenchments he caused to be thrown up he arrested for four months the advance of the Russians. In three pitched battles he overcame the finest troops of the Czar's armies. On July 1, 1876, he inflicted a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded on his assailants. The next battle cost the Russians 170 officers and 7,136 men, and the three days' stubborn assault of Skobeloff later on, when the Russian Grenadiers got within 500 yards of the trenches, but failed to pass the fatal fire zone, ended in a Russian loss of from 18,000 to 20,000 men.

It was resolved to starve out the army of Osman, which originally numbered about 56,000 men, and an army of 120,000 Russians completed the investment.

At length, forty-five days after the close, siege had been established, and 144 days after his own arrival at Plevna, Osman determined on a desperate attempt to cut his way through. The struggle was of the fiercest sort but many hours' bayonet fighting ended in the Turks being driven back, and the "defender of Plevna" surrendered with the honors of war.

When the Sultan learned of the death of the famous General he exclaimed, "Allah is unmerciful. He has deprived me of my honest, true friend and most valiant supporter."

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

News of the War Condensed for Quick Reading.

Kitchener has occupied Prieska.

General White is ill at Cape Town.

The Mafeking garrison is living on quarter-rations.

Winston Churchill recommends the campaign of Buller.

Cape Colony rebels are surrendering on the Basutoland frontier.

The subscriptions to the British war loan aggregated £300,000,000.

Buller with 25,000 men will engage Botha at the Biggarsburg range.

The Boers left many ambulances when retreating from the Modder.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated with great enthusiasm in South Africa.

Boer farmers in the Free State and Cape Colony are flying white flags.

Boer deserters near Belmont have delivered three guns to the British.

Montagu White predicts a long war and thinks neutral powers should act.

Thirty-two thousand additional troops for South Africa are now at sea.

Sir Alfred Milner has left Cape Town for the North, possibly on a peace mission.

President Steyn proclaims that burghers who agree not to fight will be shot.

Kroonstadt is 137 miles from Bloemfontein and is surrounded by hills and jungles.

Commandant Dounehel's troops at Burghersdorp, Cape Colony, want to surrender.

All the consuls at Pretoria are cooperating for the general good of the community.

Patriotic enthusiasm at Pretoria runs high. The Boers think the place is impregnable.

There is much fear among French shareholders that the Boers will destroy the Rand mines.

It is said the United States gave Great Britain a chance to decline mediation as a hint to other powers.

State Secretary Reitz considers the American reply to the Transvaal's peace representations satisfactory.

It is now said that the friction between Great Britain and Germany over the British seizures was very serious.

The Boer defences along the Biggarsburg have been completed and are said to have rendered the positions untenable.

It is reported from Bloemfontein that Krueger said, before he left, that his men would be unable to keep the field another month.

Lady Roberts has sailed for South Africa. There was a popular demonstration when she left London. Among her fellow travellers is the Duchess of Teck.

The leaders of the Afrikander Bund are circulating a petition in Cape Colony asking the Imperial Government not to take away the independence of the Boers.

Official reports of Boer losses prior to the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith are: Killed 677; wounded 2129; accidents, sickness and other disabling causes, 4351.

Two thousand wives and daughters of burghers have enlisted at Pretoria to fight for their country. They are uniformed in kilts, armed and called the Amazon Corps.

Webster Davis says: "When I left Pretoria the Boers were becoming desirous of peace. Krueger and Joubert were the strongest opponents of the peace party and were becoming unpopular."

Another highbinder murder occurred in Chinatown on Mar. 18. A cook's head was split with a cleaver.

THREE NEW CASES.

San Francisco Face to Face With a Plague Epidemic.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The bubonic plague is supposed to have produced three recent deaths in Chinatown and the Board of Health has appointed a force of 250 men to destroy undesirable or dangerous structures or fixtures, burning tainted food and fumigating noisome places.

Glands from the three subjects which have now puzzled the authorities are under examination, but no positive verdict has been rendered by Dr. Kinyoun, the Federal bacteriologist, and Dr. Kellogg in the municipal service. The authorities will neither assert nor deny that the cases are those of bubonic plague.

The Chronicle of March 21 says:

"If the members of the Board of Health would display half the energy in the transaction of the legitimate duties of their department as they have shown in their shameful effort to fasten the bubonic stigma upon the city, they might hope ultimately to see their connection with 'one of Phelan's boards' forgiven. Unfortunately, the outfit, from the Mayor down, seems to be unmindful of the welfare of San Francisco. In its wild efforts to obtain 'vindication' for its first ridiculous error of alleged plague, the Board is willing to run the risk of ruining the city for an indefinite period. It has now come boldly to the front with the claim that it has unearthed three more 'suspicious' cases.

"While there is every reason for believing that these 'suspects' will amount to no more than the first case, the Board has been able to hoodwink the Finance Commitee of the Board of Supervisors into agreeing to provide at least $7,500 with which to inspect Chinatown."

"Of the three cases which the Board has under investigation are those of a Chinese who died a week ago, and a second and third man who died Sunday. Physicians signed the death certificates of the first and last named men, giving pneumonia and heart trouble as the disease in the first case, and pneumonia in the second. In spite of this fact the inspectors take charge of the bodies and ordered autopsies held. Dr. Kinyoun, the Federal bacteriologist, is assisting Dr. Kellogg, the bacteriologist of the Board of Health, in the investigations. As the result of preliminary examinations of parts of glands of the first two cases the physicians expressed the belief that the cases looked 'much like the bubonic plague. A quarantine was established on the Oneida place, and the other places were disinfected.

The Chinese Consul General, Ho Yow, is in receipt of a communication from Dr. Elmer Lee, chairman of the American Medical Association, commending the part which Ho Yow took in protesting against the recent blockade of Chinatown, and condemning the local Health officers as alarmists."

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Mearkle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Gen. Wheeler reports that Guam is of strategic importance to the United States, is a good midway coaling station between Hawaii and the Philippines, and that the people are satisfied with American rule.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

Europe is having a coal famine.

Manila is a hot bed of conspiracy.

Fitzsimmons' match with Sharkey is off.

Peru will liberate all political prisoners.

Gen. Z. B. Tower, U.S.A., retired, is dead.

Morell Island in the Pacific is missing.

The cruiser Boston is not to be rebuilt.

The famous race horse Maud S. is dead.

Julia Arthur has retired from the stage.

Several Filipino bandits are to be hanged.

The cruiser Topeka is to be a training ship.

The new Colombian revolution is in full sway.

Mormons are making many converts in Maine.

Dramatist Rostand, author of Cyrano, is very ill.

The Delagoa bay decision will soon be rendered.

Capt. C. S. Colton is to be made a Rear Admiral.

France will rebuild the burned Theater Francaise.

Wheeler and Lee may be made Brigadier Generals.

Germany may increase the tariff on American grain.

The plague is still increasing at Australian ports.

The U. S. S. Hartford has sailed from Valparaiso.

Victoria's decision to visit Ireland pleases the Pope.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will spend a year in Europe.

Negroes are now suspected of having killed Goebel.

England reports an unusual flow of gold toward India.

Georgia fruit crop was not hurt by the recent cold snap.

Andrew Bolter, the noted etymologist, died at Chicago.

France and Russia are still working in political harmony.

A general strike of American machinists is threatened.

General Henry Harnden, the captor of Jeff Davis, is dead.

The German meat inspection bill has been laid on the shelf.

The War revenue bill will not be altered at this session.

A truce is said to have been reached by Carnegie and Frick.

A hospital for soldiers will be located at Hot Springs, Ark.

Lady Spottiswoode, composer of "Annie Laurie" is dead.

The Canadian Pacific will cancel its differential freight rates.

The French steamer Panillac is missing on the Atlantic route.

Vladivostok is to have trolleys, electric light and waterworks.

Admiral Dewey, on March 20, was ill of indigestion at Savannah.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler will command the Department of the Lakes.

Commissioners will be named to adjudicate Spanish war claims.

John Redmond says Irishmen cannot be placated by a Royal visit.

Gen. Gomez denounces the Bishop of Havana as a disturbing factor.

Admiral Dewey praises the efficiency of the Holland submarine boat.

Schley's squadron has left Montevideo on account of the plague.

Grover Cleveland has been hunting in Florida and is in good health.

The West is now getting a great immigration via the Northern lines.

A New York tunnel contractor has taken out insurance for $2,000,000.

A mountain of copper has been uncovered on Prince of Wales Island.

A dressmaker has sued Mrs. Howard Gould for the price of a silk waist.

McKinley will visit San Francisco in July and launch the battleship Ohio.

Maude Booth, head of the American Volunteers will soon visit California.

Armed intervention to profect American interests in China is looked for.

Bryan says the Presidential issues will be money, trusts and imperialism.

Lawyer Herrin has ceased to be political manager of the Southern Pacific.

An illuminating shell is being prepared in the United States for naval use.

The Anglo-American Joint High Commission will soon assemble at Ottawa.

New England farmers have combined to oppose free trade with Porto Rico.

The subsidy bill has been amended to prevent the forming of a ship combine.

Captain Tilley reports satisfactory progress with the public works at Pago Pago.

The Chicago contract for making a harbor at San Pedro, Cal., has been annulled.

Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder will succeed to the Governorship of Guam.

Gov. Leary will soon be recalled from Guam in the ordinary routine of the service.

Enterprising Yankee merchants are fast getting control of the Siberian market.

Sir William Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India is dead.

China officially admits that she is powerless to protect aliens in her dominions.

Sir Wm. Van Horne is interested in a project to consolidate the railroads of Cuba.

The Venezuelan gunboat General Crespo is looking after the rebels at La Guayra.

A trainer in a Chicago museum, while chastising a lioness, was killed by the enraged beast.

The Indian famine is increasing. Over 4,000,000 persons are now employed on relief works.

Bishop Potter praises Gen. Otis and says the Filipinos are not in condition for self-government.

German troops have gone into the Shantung hinterland to stop the murder of missionaries.

Turkey refuses to accede to the Czar's demand for exclusive railway rights in Asia Minor.

Central American republics favor the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as they want no forts on the canal.

Automobile omnibuses are to be tried in Chicago in competition with street cars. The experiment is due to the success of the horseless cab companies.

Hastings, Neb., has a poisoned-candy case like the Bodkin affair.

The friends of the Porto Rico tariff bill in the Senate are confident of the passage of the measure.

A strike of gold ore assaying forty-eight ounces to the ton is reported from near Leadville, Col.

Owing to the uncertainty the Queen's new yeabt, costing $2,500,000, will probably not be used by Her Majesty.

The fugitive Quartermaster General of Michigan went to South Africa as a hand on a British man-of-war ship.

In conversation with Embassador White at Berlin, Emperor William cordially espoused the open door policy in China.

Sugar—Raw, strong; refined, strong.

A large additional detachment of medical officers will soon leave San Francisco for the Philippines.

British steamer Pawnee, from Mediterranean ports, has arrived at New York with smallpox on board.

The Ohio bill providing that street car franchises shall be submitted to a vote of the people was beaten.

The loss of American troops in the Philippines since the American occupation is 1,525 officers and men.

On Washington's birthday Gov. Leary of Guam abolished slavery there and set all human chattels free.

Murderer Dinsmore has been sentenced to death at Lexington, Neb., the hypnotic plea not availing him.

Senator Davis has prepared a paper giving strong reasons for the passage of the French reciprocity treaty.

A bill has been introduced in Congress making the senior Major General of the army a Lieutenant General.

Hubbard Latham, one of the founders of the city of Sandwich, Ill., is dead. He was a California pioneer.

A convention has been signed extending the time allowed for the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty.

Concessions for gold mining in the bed of the sea near Cape Nome have been granted by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Sheldon will go to Europe after which he will establish "Sheldon bands" for non-sectarian Christian work.

The Calaveras (Cal.) stage coach was held up on March 19 by a lone bandit. The robber secured only a few dollars.

The British ship City of Florence went ashore at the Golden Gate near the place where the City of New York was lost.

St. Louis wants an appropriation for a World's Fair in 1903 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana purchase.

The Argentine cruiser Presidente Sarmiento has arrived in Spanish ports. The ship was received with great enthusiasm.

The fortifications bill carries $7,093,488 for completing the program adopted in 1888. The aggregate outlay will be $112,197,267.

William A. Bunkir, prominent lawyer of Toledo, was found dead in his office with a bullet in his head. Murder or suicide.

The steamer Naomi is still fast in the ice near Grand Haven, Mich. Several of the crew and passengers have walked ashore.

The Dublin City Council has thanked the President for the courtesies extended the Lord Mayor on his recent visit to America.

Editor Sheldon appealed from his pulpit to the farmers of Kansas to donate 1,000,000 bushels of corn to the starving of India.

The United States will not join in a naval demonstration at Taku but will act independently.

Thirty persons were injured at Chicago on March 21, by the falling of a freight elevator in the rear of a building at 126 Market street.

A Grecian warship, the first to cross the Atlantic, will soon arrive at New York with 100 of the most experienced naval men of the kingdom, who will examine dock yards.

War is threatened between Bulgaria and the Sultan. Prince Ferdinand is backed by Russian influence in his determination to reject Turkish suzerainty and declare himself king.

John W. Gates, Joe Leiter, John A. Drake and Isaac Ellwood sat for a week in a million dollar poker game at New York. There were jackpots of $40,000 and losings of $300,000, $100,000 and $85,000 respectively.

British clubmen, offended at the Duke of Orleans for congratulating the cartoonist of Queen Victoria,, have pledged ten strong men to punish him in turn. Each will spank him the first time he meets the Duke on the street or in a restaurant.

Russia will probably drop the Julian Calendar which puts her time thirteen days behind that of the rest of the world. Russian scientists will devise a new calendar with a year of 365 days and a leap year of 366, a system making but one day's difference in 100,900 years.

The platform adopted by the Nebraska Democrats evokes the dissent of Don M. Dickinson and the modified approval of Chairman Jones. It calls for the principles of the Chicago platform with the initiative and referendum and the extension of the Monroe doctrine to the Philippines.

A Berlin dispatch says: A sensational criminal trial has just begun in Elberfield and will last, it is thought, for some weeks. The defendants are charged with conspiracy in liberating hundreds of strong and healthy men from military service by the use of certain drugs which affected them temporarily.

John A. Bingham of Ohio is dead at the age of 85. He was eight terms in Congress; author of the first section of the fourteenth amendment; as Judge Advocate he sentenced Mrs. Surratt to death, and he was Minister to Japan from 1872 to 1885. Mr. Bingham was a relative of the Honolulu missionary family of that name.

Antedates Civilization.

Before civilized man had heard or dreamed of it, Kickapoo Indian Oil was healing the wounds, relieving and curing the aches and pains of the Red Man. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kickapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kickapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Special Sale OF Agate Ware!

Now is the time to replenish your kitchen. Here are some of the prices:

Bake Pans, Medium	30 cts.
Bake Pans, Large	50 cts.
Pudding Pans	20 cts.
Large Ladles	15 cts.
Quart Cups	20 cts.
Dinner Kettles	90 cts.
Dish Pans	50 cts.
Soup Plates, Large	20 cts.
Dinner Plates, Large	20 cts.
Coffee Pots	35 cts.
Tea Pots	35 cts.
Meat Pie Dishes	25 cts.

And a hundred other articles likewise reduced in price.

Our new stock of GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, has at last arrived and we have them in all sizes.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for

JEWEL STOVES for Coal or Wood.

NEW BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.

GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all Impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatsoever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the worst majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS through out the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England." are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ITS TRICKS ALL IN VAIN

Bow Wongs Try to Fool the Council.

HIGHBINDERS ARE EXPOSED

Death Threatened Chinese Consul if He Fights the Secret Society's Charter.

The Bow Wong Wui, the Chinese secret society now petitioning the Executive Council for a charter, seeks to hide its true character and objects by misstatement. Yesterday the Advertiser published a translation of the rules drawn for the government of the dark-lantern tong.

Attorney Henshall, counsel for the Bow Wong Wui attacks the Advertiser's facts in a communication in the Star last evening in which he says:

"The Advertiser is attempting to connect the Bow Wong Progressive Association of the Hawaiian Islands, with some other and entirely different Chinese society. The rules printed by the Advertiser have nothing whatever to do with the Chinese Society now applying for a charter. The society has no articles, rules or by-laws as yet, the same not having been prepared."

Attorney Henshall is probably ignorant of the truth. The Advertiser investigated the Bow Wong Wui thoroughly before attacking it as a highbinder clique. The published translation was made by Leung Kwai Fun, official interpreter for the Chinese Consul, in the middle of February, when the rules were printed for the Bow Wong Wui in Chinese by the Hawaii Chinese News Company. The manuscript of the rules was taken to the news company and delivered to Chee Yit Kai, editor of the Chinese News by Dr. Li Kai Fee, one of the advisory committee of the Bow Wong Wui. C. Yick Nam, chief secretary of the Wui, took away the printed copies of the rules, and they are now being distributed. The Advertiser has copies in Chinese and English, and is prepared to refute the statement that the "rules printed by the Advertiser have nothing whatever to do with the Bow Wong Wui."

The Executive Council before which the application of the Chinese tong was made, knows the truth of the matter. On March 23, the following letter was addressed to the Council by the Chinese Consul:

Honolulu, March 23, 1900.

To the Honorable Alexander Young, Minister of the Interior.

Sir:—At the session of the Honorable the Executive Council of the Republic of Hawaii, I am informed, a communication was read declaring that his writer believed or was led to believe that the prospectus or call of which I had the honor to send a copy and translation to the Attorney-General did not relate to the Bow Wong Wui whose members have applied to you for a charter of incorporation as an eleemosynary association. I beg leave now to state to you that Dr. Li Kai Fee, a member of the committee of the Bow Wong Wui, ordered and caused that prospectus to be printed by the Hawaiian Chinese News. The order was given to Chee Yit Kai, the editor, and the printed matter returned to the members of that committee for distribution and accordingly published and distributed by them. For further information I beg leave to enclose a list of the officers of the Bow Wong Wui among which will be found the name of Dr. Li Kai Fee.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
YANG WEI PIN.

The list appended by the consul which was issued in Chinese by the Bow Wong Wui is as follows:

The names of the Committee of the Royal Protective Union of the Hawaiian Islands, U. S. A., for the protection of His Imperial Majesty Kwang Su of the Ta Tsing Dynasty are as follows: President, Wong Leon; vice-presidents H. A. Heen, Lau Kow, Choy Wan, M. C. Amana; treasurer, C. Ai; chief secretary C. Yik Nam; assistant secretaries, H. Jack Son, Tam Tau, Yim Kun Sau, Trustees.—Lee Chop Sing, Chock Hoy, Lau Ting, Leong Ying Nam, W. W. Ahana, Tong Kow, Yee Lock, Chang Pi Chiu, C. Chiu Yong, Du Hong, Bow Hoy, Wong Hoy Tung, Yang Chan Ying, Wong Wi Bong, Yi Tuck, Choy Ting, Ching Quong Yo.

Orators.—Tong Lai Wun, Cheong Leong, Wong Siu King, Yung Wui, Tang Yuen Yik.

Advisory Committee.—Pong Min Chong, Tong Wing Ming, Chang Wing, Li Ta Ma, Chang Kim Sung, Wong Fook Pui, Chang Ting Choy, Nau Chong, Chung Man Chung, Tang Po Lung, Ko Chock Wing, Lee Kong Fee, Li Kai Fee, Chow Tock Ming, Hui Ching, Ching Wing, Ching Lock Sam, Ching King Chun, Ng Yok Chun, Chan Kock Leong, Hu Chung Sun, Chee Quay, Leong Yung, Kam Ah Yee, Ho Pak Yow, Wong Fook On, Chang Man Him, Tam Leong, Wong Chong, Tam Ying Ming, Yung Mon Biu, Cheng Tau Ching, Cheng Chiu, Lam Hong, Yung Chock Hing, Lam Chung Tsin, Tong Yuen, Lam Chiu, Li Sui Shik, Yi Yet Chin, Yung Sik Nam, Mow Wo Koi, Li Chong, Lau Wa Shin, Ching Ping, Tam Quong Seong, Chong Chung Sam, Chan Chan, Leong Tam Siu, Chang Ping, To Tak Ping, Chen Poi Quown.

Dated the 14th day of the 12th month of the Ki Hoi Cycle year, i. e., the 25th year of Kwang Su. January 14th, 1900.

Consul Yang Wei Pin said last night, "I am certain that the Bow Wong Wui is a secret tong whose work will be for evil. Primarily its object is to plot against the Chinese Government, with which the United States is on friendly terms. But back of this is the selfish desire for power and money. One of the rules of the tong is that members may put an unlimited number of shares at $2 each. How long will it be after the tong has power before it will levy blackmail on the Chinese merchants here? All the Chinese highbinder societies in San Francisco have grown on the same lines. Its rule which says, 'If Anyone do any Harm or injury to our Brothers we Must retaliate the same, etc.,' affords a wide latitude for murder. Suppose a merchant not in sympathy with the Bow Wong Wui refuses to buy its shares or to be head up for a subscription, will it not be easy for the highbinders to make out his refusal an injury to be wiped out in blood? Experience has proved the true reasons for which these societies organize.

"I have been threatened with death if I continue to oppose the issuing of the charter. A letter has reached me, filled with murderous threats. It is unsigned and I have no clue to the writer."

The Consul showed plainly his fear of the unknown thug. He said that he was aware of the desperate character of some of those allied with the Bow Wong Wui.

It is hardly possible that the Executive Council will consider further the granting of a charter to the Bow Wong tong. At present two Chinese societies have charters, the United Chinese Society and the See Yup Society. Both are known as clean, honest, charitable organizations. Besides there are at least seven tongs that meet in secret, one the Pow Un Kuk being particularly dark in its objects and methods.

THE WAY FOUND

Supreme Court Barrier Surmounted.

Attorneys in One Case Have Agreed To Hold Its Decisions As Final.

With the constitutionality of the Supreme Court—in the absence of a Chief Justice—still undecided, litigants before that Court have taken a novel way of getting over the difficulty. In the case of the Union Feed Co., Ltd. against E. B. Thomas, defendant, and the Bank of Hawaii, garnishee, all parties have agreed that the decision of the Supreme Court as at present constituted shall be binding upon them and a bar to any exceptions for review in any other court.

Yesterday the case was argued before Associate Justices Frear and Whiting and Acting Circuit Judge Stillman. C. C. Bitting appeared for the plaintiff and J. M. Stewart for the defendant. The Court took the matter under consideration and adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

G. W. Wilcox, administrator of the estate of H. H. Wilcox, has filed in the Supreme Court an inventory of the estate. The inventory is as follows:

Real Estate—One-seventh interest in the real estate of the estate of A. Wilcox, deceased, in Hanalei district, $4,000; seven shares in the hui of Moloaa, $863; one kuleana in Niumalu $400; total of real estate, $5,263. Personal Property—One hundred and thirty-five shares Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., $13,500; twenty-six shares in the People's Ice Co., $2,610; twenty-three shares in the Haiku Sugar Co. $2,300; eleven shares in the Hamoa Plantation Co., $1,100; 120 shares in the Kauai Telephonic Co., $1,200; fifty shares in the Hawaiian Sugar Co., $5,000; twenty-five shares of the Lihue Ice & Electric Power Co., $250; fifteen 6 per cent $1,000 Hawaiian Government bonds, $14,900; forty-five 5 per cent $1,000 Hawaiian Government bonds $45,750; loan to G. W. Farr, $1,200; loan to L. C. Ables, $4,000; cash on hand, $87,019.71; total of personal property, $178,829.71. Total of estate, $184,092.71.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker Than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy: The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kideny Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Peter Jackson, the once noted pugilist, was a through passenger in the Mariposa. He is a victim of consumption and looks nothing like the athlete of the past.

V. V. ASHFORD

Soldier and Schemer Dead.

Brief History of Remarkable Career—Some Recollections of Kamaainas.

Volney Vaillancourt Ashford is dead. The man whose name figures with so much prominence in the history of the Hawaiian Islands is no more. News of the passing away of this soldier, lawyer and politician in San Francisco was brought here by the Mariposa.

Ashford was a Canadian, Port Hope, Ontario, being his native town; he was trained for the law, joined the Union army when hardly 16 and served two years, seeing much service. He was a Grand Army man. Before he reached his eighteenth birthday he was promoted to a commission in the cavalry. Later he served as a volunteer in Canada. He left the Dominion for these Islands in 1884 and ranked at that time a captain and a brevet major. His rank as colonel was given him here.

V. V. Ashford was associated with his brother Clarence in the practice of law in this city. When the Revolutionary League was formed in 1886-7 he succeeded William Aldrich as commander of the Honolulu Rifles. Afterwards, when he had made over the command into a battalion of four companies, Kalakaua gave him the commission of lieutenant colonel. The Rifles, it will be remembered, guarded the mass meeting of June 30, 1887, held in the Armory, which, through its demand, obtained the resignation of the Gibson Ministry and a new Constitution. Later the Cabinet advised the King to commission Ashford as colonel of the entire forces, but Kalakaua



COL. V. V. ASHFORD.

claimed the power of making his own choice. Later the Rifles were disbanded.

An armed collision was threatened for a time, but the Supreme Court's decision in favor of the Cabinet caused the King to submit.

Those who had worked with Colonel Ashford cast him aside later on account if his being involved in revolutionary conspiracies. Ashford knew of the Wilcox outbreak in 1889 and it is even said that he was the instigator of that affair. Ashford and Wilcox were closely connected in various schemes and were great friends.

In 1892 V. V. Ashford, Wilcox and others were arrested for another conspiracy. Ashford was suspected of being deeply concerned in the movement against the Republic in 1895 and was banished from the Hawaiian Islands. He left Honolulu a physical wreck and had lived in San Francisco up to the time of his death.

As commander of the Honolulu Rifles, Colonel Ashford was exceedingly popular with the boys, who would have done anything for him and followed wherever he might choose to lead them. Ashford had the political situation entirely within his power; in the opinion of many kamaainas, as commander of the Rifles, he could have even seized the throne with the force at his command.

It is said that Ashford first came to Honolulu as a book agent; afterwards, outside of the Honolulu Rifles, he was deeply interested in the Reform League, was always eager to make money and his ambition was to be hand in glove with Rex. Once he wanted to be Consul to San Francisco and it is said that he was promised that position by some of the most influential men in Honolulu. This position would have meant at that time from $8,000 to $10,000 per year.

The King once gave him $4,000. Some claim that he took it as a bribe, but the men in the League said this was not true; that he had made a statement of the matter himself, showing that the $4,000 was paid him for some special business he had had from the King.

After the revolution of 1887 Ashford was the great political "boss." It is said that while he coveted no high position for himself just then, he secured the position of Attorney General for his brother and he also named the Marshal and the Port Surveyor..

The King, after the Revolution, became very stiff and surly when he saw that he could run things to suit himself, and the Reform League began to see that they would have to use some means to hold him down. It was at that time that these parties met in a place not far from the present Government building and finally made plans by which James Dowsett was deputized to call on Liliuokalani, then heir to the throne, to see if she would accept the throne if her brother abdicated. That was said to be Ashford's scheme. Dowsett came back with the answer that Liliuokalani was favorably inclined towards the idea and that she would send somebody to consult with the plotters. That 'somebody' came on the very evening, but everybody was disgusted on discovering who he was.

Liliuokalani plotted, however, and she used Wilcox and others in planning the revolution. It is generally stated and believed that Ashford was the instigator of the movement.

W. O. Atwater and family returned in the Mariposa.

HONORABLE ALEXANDER YOUNG AND THE NEW HOSPITAL PROPOSALS



HONORABLE ALEX. YOUNG.

While speaking with an Advertiser reporter yesterday about his recent offer to be one of five to subscribe $100,000 toward the establishment of a hospital for incurables here, Minister Young said:

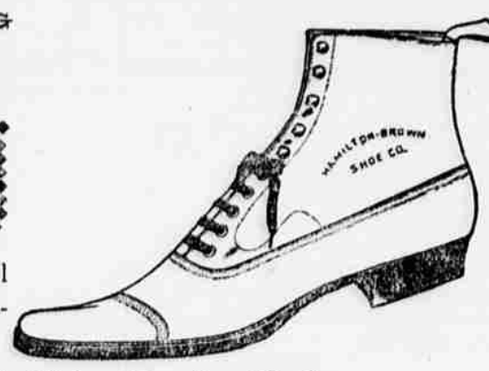
"Yes, I recently said to a newspaper man that I would be one of five to subscribe to the endowment fund you mention. The offer at that time was made for a fund for a hospital for the incurables of Hawaii, with the condition that the institution be called the 'Victoria Hospital.' It has occurred to me since that this condition may hinder the good work, and I am now willing to leave the selection of the name to the subscribers, to be determined at the organization.

"To bring the scheme a little more within the possibilities, I am willing to be one of twenty to raise another $100,000 for buildings and equipments of the proposed and greatly needed hospital. My good friend, the late Theo. H. Davies, wrote to me when this matter was agitated some years ago that he would be willing to furnish $30,000 towards such an institution, upon the condition that it should be sufficiently endowed. Mr. Jas. Campbell also said to me that if a fund for the endowment of such an institution could be obtained he would be willing to make a liberal subscription thereto; but without such an endowment he believed the whole scheme would fall through after a year or two.

"I have talked with others of our worthy citizens about this matter and have received so much encouragement that I have become convinced the work can be carried to a successful conclusion; indeed I have reached that point where I feel it must be carried through. Many who are in sympathy with the movement have signified their willingness to assist upon the lines of subscription and endowment mentioned, and I believe the matter can be successfully accomplished with the co-operation of the newspapers and the good citizens of Honolulu."

A CORKING

Good SHOE



Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.

Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici.

Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

—FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

—J. H. & CO.——J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be had at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets
Parlor Chairs
Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just to hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

—J. H. & CO.——J. H. & CO.—

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsawns.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

.....LIMITED.....

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : MARCH 30, 1900.

THE PROPOSED CUBAN RAILWAY.

Recent news from Washington includes an account of an ambitious and elaborate project for opening up and exploiting the Island of Cuba by means of an all-embracing railway system. Almost ever since the surrender of the Spanish forces there have been rumors about an inter-provincial railway, which was to run through the middle of the six provinces of Cuba, connecting the cities of Pinar del Rio, Colon, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, Holguin and Santiago, with branches here and there through fertile but uncultivated regions to harbors along the northern or the southern coast. The project has always been attractive to persons well informed about Cuba and interested in its development; for it is obvious that it would accomplish wonders under an intelligent system of management, including equitable freight rates. It appears now that the scheme has taken definite form.

Sir William Van Horne, recently president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific, proposes to build this road, and has gone to Washington to lay the plan before the President and the Secretary of War. He has $25,000,000 in capital at his disposal for the work. The money was subscribed by himself and Messrs. Pierpont Morgan, John Rockefeller, D. O. Mills, Flagler, John W. Mackay, Granville M. Dodge, Samuel Thomas and a few others, to whom he unfolded his plans. These gentlemen propose first to buy and consolidate all the existing railways. These have a total length of about 1,200 miles, and are confined chiefly to the western end, which is also the narrowest and the most open part of Cuba—the section where most of the people live and the only portion at present under any degree of cultivation worth mentioning. This region includes the little provinces of Matanzas and Havana and the western half of Santa Clara, in which sections the Spanish soldiers were sufficiently active to prevent the insurgents from laying waste the whole country, and confined them to depredations which did not altogether prevent agriculture on a large scale, and saved the sugar mills from destruction. There is also a line running from Havana to Pinar del Rio, the chief city of the westernmost province, which does something towards affording the products of the finest tobacco country in the world a chance to get to market.

But the whole of the rest of the island, including considerable portions of these provinces, the great cattle plains of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, and nearly all the sugar and tobacco plantations and the enormous forests of Puerto Principe and Santiago (the largest and wildest province of all) are at present absolutely uncultivated and unproductive. Probably a computation of all the land in Santiago which is in any sort of use, including the cities and villages, would show that 98 or 99 per cent of the province is land with which nothing is being done. It is as idle as if it were dense forest, as, indeed, much of it is. Only about one-fourth of the island is or ever has been productive. Taking account of the cattle ranches on which there are no cattle, of the sugar plantations that are abandoned because the mills have been burned and there are no oxen to haul cane, even if the mills were usable, and of overgrown and ruined coffee plantations and farms, it would be quite within bounds to say that nine-tenths of Cuba is unproductive of anything save mosquitoes, malaria, and land-crabs.

Spanish misrule and incompetence were the reasons why this vast region was not cultivated in former times. Then the insurrection made development still more impracticable. Since the war, uncertainty as to the permanence of American control has discouraged every one of the hundreds of Americans who have gone to Cuba with the idea of taking up land and developing it, and they have done nothing. The almost total absence of highways or roads of any sort except bridle paths renders it impossible to get products to market, so far as most of the island is concerned. There is practically no communication between different parts of the island away from Havana, Matanzas and Cienfuegos, except by sea. Two things, then, are absolutely requisite before the island can be developed; assurance of American control in future, without which, as has been clearly shown, capital will not enter it, and transportation facilities. If the present scheme is put into effect, it may be taken to mean that the promoters have been told that Cuba will not be turned over to its inhabitants to run on the lines of a South American republic; and also that the transportation question is going to be solved forthwith. For, having bought up the little railways there now, Sir William Van Horne and his associates propose to extend this nucleus until every province is well tapped. They will first build a central, or vertebraterial, line from Cape Antone, the extreme western tip of this long, narrow island, to Cape Maisi, at the eastern end—about 760 miles—running as near the centre of the island as economical engineering will permit. Then they will construct branches north and south to the best harbors, which abound on the Cuban coast; and these ribs, in conjunction with the backbone, will afford an outlet for the products of nearly the whole country.

Men well informed on this subject have held the Cuban railroad system would never be built in this way. It would be impossible to make a central railroad pay, they think, because freights would seek the seaboard in order to get sailing vessel rates to New York and other cities, and no appreciable amount of freight would go any further overland than necessary. A central railroad might eventually come, but it would be by the gradual construction of connecting links between a lot of little branch lines. The latter would come first, and only after the island was well opened up would it become possible to travel from end to end of it by rail. If, however, this broad and daring plan should be carried out, the result will be that the branch lines will pay their way in freights from lumber and tobacco at first, and from all sorts of products later, and that the production of sugar, fruits, coffee, cattle, and all sorts of vegetables will develop enormously within a few years. Sugar will not be the chief of the products to feel the effects of the boom, because the planters there are hard put to it to obtain enough laborers now. This labor problem will stand in the way of the division of Cuba among a few large property owners. There are few places in the world where so much of value can be produced with so little labor. With a railway system, wisely and fairly managed, a great many small farmers and men of moderate capital would be tempted to seek homes in Cuba, despite the fact that it is connected with New York by one of worst steamship lines in the world.

The Porto Rico tariff bill has not yet passed the Senate but the latest reports, those given in the Advertiser's special Associated Press service for the afternoon of March 21st, show that the friends of that remarkable measure feel confident that it will receive a majority of votes.

If the California health authorities detain the Australia in quarantine at San Francisco for fifteen days, passengers on that vessel will, presumably, have to pay their board at hotel rates while the detention lasts. This is a point which should not be lost on intending passengers with light purses.

An increase in Customs duties of over $872,000 in January, 1900, as compared with the showing of January, 1899, proves that Honolulu is moving ahead commercially at a most encouraging pace. There promises, when we get rid of the plague and acquire a permanent form of Government, to be a farther remarkable gain of import accompanied by all other signs of Island prosperity.

Let us not forget the hospital for incurables. Hon. Alexander Young has not done so and in another column he amplifies his proposals for an endowment. The lists are still open for philanthropic millionaires to match his figures and make it possible for a class among us, hardly less unfortunate than the lepers, to secure shelter, food and nursing while they await their summons to the grave.

The late Ghazi Osman Pasha divided with Count Von Moltke the honors of generalship in Europe during the decade beginning with 1870. His defence of Plevna and his defeat of the Czar's best armies in three pitched battles, won the admiration of the world and gained for him the title of Ghazi, or Conqueror. His picture, which we print in this issue, is from a photograph taken several years ago before his hair and beard became snow white. Osman Pasha did not do active service in the war with Greece, the Sultan desiring to have him as a personal companion and military adviser. His successor as the favorite soldier of the Ottoman Empire is Edhem Pasha, who conducted the military promenade in Thessaly.

Nature intended the late Volney Ashford for a man of mark and he was one in the sphere of agitation and adventure. A nimble lawyer, a soldier, a politican of address and resource, a spirited and not over-scrupulous leader, a man of goodly presence, he combined the qualities of a revolutionist with a fine physical dignity. If he had "got off right" he might have reached the sphere of usefulness and distinction in these Islands. His ambition was boundless, even aiming at the throne. But his erratic political courses and the suspicion that he meant to do public harm drew upon him an antagonism which he could not master. In the last political analysis he became an Ishmaelite with his hand against every man and every man's hand against him. Finally stricken by an incurable disease he passed away. Let us hope that after life's fitful fever he may sleep in peace.

TRICKY BOW WONGS.

It looks as if the cunning Celestials of the Bow Wong Association had succeeded in fooling their own attorneys. Mr. Henshall and Mr. Castle both say that the rules of the Bow Wong Association quoted in this paper are not those of the local but; but it appears that this same local had them printed as a prospectus in one of Honolulu's Chinese newspapers. If the Bow Wongs gave another prospectus to their attorneys and the Government that is merely a characteristic Chinese dodge. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinee is peculiar.

The Advertiser is glad to hear that its general view of this matter is acceptable to the Government, and it trusts that there will be no compromise out of which the Bow Wongs or any other secret Chinese pact can derive the slightest advantage. We have had trouble enough with the secret gangs of Japanese who blackmail merchants, run brothels and commit crimes of violence, without encouraging idle and dissolute Chinese to follow suit. Just now, when thousands of Chinese are hard put for a living, highbinding seems very attractive to some of them. They would like nothing better than to make their well-to-do countrymen support them. But that is an enterprise which the Government can hardly afford to assist, to say nothing of the other and revolutionary object which the Bow Wongs freely avow.

Of course we acquit Messrs. Henshall and Castle in advance of any desire to inflict a highbinder society on the town, and make bold to presume that, when they get at the secrets of the order, which they can easily do with the aid of the Chinese Consul, they will advise their clients to quit.

Some gentle eleemosynary soul in the Bow Wongs has threatened to kill the Chinese Consul if he continues to resist their application for a charter. Really, this thing is getting interesting, even though it has not quite resulted in high crime. We await with some trepidation the further outgivings of this cheerful society.

HACK STANDS PAU.

Order of Minister Young Abolishes Them on September 30.

(From Thursday's Daily).

Minister Alexander Young has given notice to the hack-drivers and the stables controlling the hackstands that the latter will be abolished on September 30th, 1900, and that thereafter no stands for hacks will be allowed upon any of the streets of the city.

This is in keeping with the order which the Minister served upon the Hotel stables hackstand some time ago, in order that the congestion of the narrowest portion of Hotel street could be relieved, and yesterday's order is intended to remove all obstructions from the streets according to the police regulation now being enforced against vehicles. The hackstand situated just Ewa of the Hotel stables thereupon secured the right to use the front yard of the Lucas property facing the Hawaiian Hotel. The fence was removed, and the hacks were brought within the sidewalk line, thereby complying with the Department's order.

The condemnation of the Pantheon stable by the Board of Health was followed by a condemnation of the hackstand maintained alongside the Pantheon saloon. The stand proper, however, was inside the sidewalk line on private property. The Board got around this difficulty by condemning the site of the stand as a nuisance and a menace to public health, and the hacks were forced to seek new quarters.

Since the destruction of the Hotel stables by fire upon the order of the Health Board, their hackstand has taken up quarters on the Gedge corner, occupying the empty lot, and are therefore within the sidewalk line, and are not affected by the proposed regulation of the Interior Department.

The hackstands affected by the order will be the one stationed on Union street, off Hotel street, the "290" stand on King street, and the stand opposite the Judd building on Merchant street. Others affected are the I X L corner stand, Bethel street, and Japanese stand, on Beretania and Nuuanu, and a Chinese stand near Maunakea on King street

JAP A SUICIDE

Found Hanging in an Empty House.

First Thought to be a Case of Plague Dr. Hoffmann Proves Otherwise.

Rumor had it that another plague case had cropped up in Honolulu yesterday. The story current on the streets was that a Japanese, realizing that he had the plague, had become desperate and anticipated the work of the disease by taking his own life.

Along in the afternoon a man rushed into the Board of Health office and said that the swollen and blackened body of a Japanese man had been discovered in an empty house away out on Beretania street near the Kamoliilil Church, and that the case showed signs of the plague.

Not long afterwards the matter was reported by one of the corps of paid inspectors. In going his round about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the inspector had occasion to examine an empty house in his district, towards the Waikiki end of Beretania street, not far from the Kamoliilil Church. On entering one of the abandoned apartments of the building the inspector came suddenly upon the dangling, lifeless body of the Japanese, suspended by the neck from a rafter by means of a long sash. The man had apparently been dead for several hours; the limbs were rigid and swollen and the face was black. Lying on the floor in a corner of the room was a good-sized valise, bearing the following inscription: "Mishimura, A. 39."

Dr. Emerson was called to view the body. He examined it very closely, and with a great deal of suspicion. Large swellings were discovered in the groin and in the femoral glands, and the doctor decided that the case was suspicious enough to demand a thorough investigation.

The body of the suicide was removed with all haste to the morgue and there awaited the post mortem examination. While the undertaker was transferring the body from Beretania street to the pest house, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth inquired at the Board of Health concerning the whereabouts of the morgue. He was informed as to the location of that establishment and went away after asking a few questions about the suicide

The Health authorities acted with promptness in the handling of this matter; the case was apparently one of suspicion and called for immediate action and careful management.

It was reported that the suicide had come from a Japanese lodging house in Iwilei, on the slaughter house road, one of the buildings recently burned by order of the Board of Health, from which a victim of the plague had been taken.

This report has not yet been confirmed. Acting on its recent resolution that all unattended deaths should be posted before the coroner was notified, the post-mortem examination was held at the morgue late last night. Dr. Hoffmann performed the autopsy and discovered that the suicide had been suffering for some time with an acute form of a scrofulous disease. Dr. Hoffmann signed a death certificate, giving strangulation as the cause of death.

The name of the self-slain Japanese was entered on the morgue books as Mishimura, age about 26 or 27, height 5 feet 2 inches, body well nourished.

Mishimura is supposed to have hung himself early yesterday morning, the probabilities are that he had become disconsolate through suffering with the disease that had excited suspicion on the first examination of the body.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The proposed new political party, of which Captain Murray is sponsor, will meet next Tuesday evening at Murray Hall.



BOER AUXILIARY TROOPER.

A great element of strength to the Boer army is its mobile character. The ease with which a large force moves quickly from one point to another has caused the British considerable trouble. The illustration shows a Boer trooper, with his full equipment. He is ready for battle, in the saddle or out of it, at the word to fire.

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

A fagged out, tearful little woman said this in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who was cured of just such troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Told Her Friend—"After having goitre on my neck 42 years Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I was so glad I told friends about it and a lady in Wisconsin who read of my cure told me she also took Hood's for the same trouble and was cured. She thanked me." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE CABINET

Zerbe's Claims Argued and Referred.

Statement of Minister Damon About a Forfeited Bond--Letter from Secretary Hay.

(From Thursday's Daily).

The Cabinet met yesterday at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper.

President Dole read petitions referred by the Council of State to the Executive Council (1) from Mr. Henry Zerbe for $726.26, wages claimed by him for services in the Appraiser's office from the 5th of August, 1896, to the 20th of October, 1897, and (2) from Mr. John Prendergast, asking that an item of $295.75 be inserted under Roads and Bridges, Oahu, in the Appropriation Bill now before the Council of State to cover wages of employes for work done on the Koolauloa Road during 1891 and 1892. In regard to the former Mr. George A. Davis, attorney for Mr. Zerbe, was called in and made an argument and the matter was taken under advisement. The latter was referred to the Minister of the Interior for investigation and report.

Minister Damon stated that a Japanese came here on the Rio de Janeiro but was refused landing by Mr. J. K. Brown, on account of physical disability. It was agreed on his depositing a bond of $100 that he should be allowed to land and when the Rio returned he should go back. Now the Rio did not come back on account of quarantine, and he claims as the Rio did not come back to take him to China that he is not compelled to go in any other way. Mr. Stackable and myself agree that he has forfeited his bond and the $100 should go into Government realizations. The matter was referred to the Attorney General.

Letters from Mr. Hartwell dated March 10th, 15th, 16th and 17th were read.

Mr. Sewall was introduced and left with the Executive a letter from John Hay, Secretary of State, dated March 16th, referring to necessary appropriations for the postoffice and custom house, in which the Government at Washington had expressed its approval of action being taken by the local Government, if it was deemed necessary, in different appropriations for these two bureaus made by the Council of State, without waiting for the approval of the President.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

Latest Quotations from the United States by Steamer Mariposa.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., the latest quotations of the sugar market received by the Mariposa are published, as follows:

Sugar—The local market has again been advanced, as per list of the Western Sugar Refining Co., namely: Cubes (A) crushed and fine crushed, 5.60; powdered, 5.60; candy granulated, 5.20; dry granulated fine, 5.10; dry granulated coarse, 5.10; confectioners' A, 5.10; Magnolia, 4.70; extra C, 4.60; golden C, 4.50. Quotation for dry granulated for export to Honolulu has also been advanced—now quoted at 3.35c.

Basis—15th, no sales; 16th, cost and freight sale 650 tons, 4.39; 17th, no sales; 19th, cost and freight sale 2,300 tons, 4.45; to arrive sale 850 tons, 4 7-16; since which no sales reported, making net basis for Island sugars in this market 4.069.

London Beets—15th, 16th, 17th, 9s 11 1-4d; 19th, 10s 3-4d; 20th, 10s 1 1-2d; 21st, 10s 3d.

Dry Granulated—New York price advanced 19th, to 5c, making net price there 4.95, since which no change

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Under date of 16th inst., reported tone of the market firm; sellers asking higher prices. European market quotations for beet from London have shown a firm and advancing market.

Statistical Position—U. S. four ports March 14th, 149,950 tons, against 167,216 tons same date last year. Cuba six principal ports 99,500 tons, against 63,000 tons same date last year.

Clarence W. Ashford, brother of the late V. V. Ashford, is expected by his friends to arrive in Honolulu by the next Australia from San Francisco. Whether Mr. Ashford will make his home here has not been stated. He may remain to organize the Democratic party.

THE TEACHERS

Report of Committee On Salaries.

Over Half a Million Dollars Required For the Ensuing Biennial Period.

The Committee on Teachers, composed of Prof. Alexander, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jordan, Inspector General Townsend and Normal Instructor Gibson, have submitted the following report to the president of the Board of Education upon the subject of salaries for the ensuing biennial period:

Honolulu, March 9th, 1900.

To E. A. MOTT-SMITH, Esquire,
Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir:—The Committee on Teachers, having been directed to furnish estimates of the amount that will be required for the salaries of the teachers of the public schools of this Territory for the biennial period beginning January 1st, 1900, beg to report as follows:

The pay rolls of the public schools at the present time has risen to $19,500.00 per month, while the average amount per month appropriated by the Legislature is only $18,750.00.

At the same time it is the general opinion of the public, with which your Committee concurs, that the average salaries of the assistant teachers in the lower grades of the schools are too low.

It must be admitted that some of them are grossly incompetent. The Inspector General reports about 50 teachers who have no certificates, of whom 28 in his opinion ought to be replaced by more competent teachers.

Furthermore, the fact is being generally admitted that the primary grades call for the highest order of teaching ability, which should be rewarded accordingly. A large number of positions in these grades in our schools are now filled by $25.00 teachers, which ought to be filled by $50.00 teachers.

1. An increase of $700.00 a month for these 28 places would raise the total monthly pay roll to $20,200.00.

2. Again, the regular increase of salaries during the coming biennial period, due to length of service, increased proficiency as shown by certificates, and other considerations recognized in our schedule if we judge by the experience of the last biennial period, may be expected to reach the figure of $1,500.00.

3. If all the new school buildings called for by the report of the Committee on lands and buildings shall be erected, about 65 new teachers will have to be added to our force, the majority of whom will necessarily be drawn from the mainland. The average salaries to be paid them should be not less than $65.00 a month, which will require an increase in the pay roll of $4,225.00 per month by the end of the biennial period.

4. The report of the Inspector General plainly shows the necessity that exists for the more frequent and thorough inspection of schools than is practicable under the present system. Otherwise it will be impossible to judge correctly of the quality of the services rendered by teachers, or to promote them for merit without making serious mistakes.

A report recently presented before the U. S. National Educational Association by a special committee composed of eminent educators, on the subject of rural schools, declares that monthly or at least bi-monthly inspections should be made of all country schools. Of course, advice and practical instruction should be combined with such inspection.

In order to carry out this recommendation in these Islands, it is the opinion of your committee that five sub-inspectors would be required, allowing two for the island of Hawaii. In that case it would seem that the office of Traveling Normal Instructor would become unnecessary.

With such a force of inspectors the efficiency of the public schools would be greatly increased, and it would become possible for this Department to promote its teachers for merit, with some degree of confidence that justice is being done. For the salaries of these sub-inspectors an additional $1,000.00 a month would be required.

We therefore submit the following estimate of the amount which the monthly pay roll will reach by the close of this biennial period.

Present monthly pay roll....	$19,500.00
Increase in the pay of primary teachers	700.00
Increase of salaries for various causes (schedule)	1,500.00
Salaries of additional teachers	4,225.00
Salaries of sub-inspectors ...	1,000.00
Total monthly pay roll at the end of the period....	$26,925.00

which multiplied by 24 will give a grand total of $646,200.00.

SHOT AT A JUDGE.

Attempted Murder in a French Court of Justice.

PARIS, March 21, (Afternoon Service).—In the Palace of Justice today an attempt was made to murder the presiding judge of the Fifth Court by a druggist named Bardin who had just lost a suit. The judge had just taken their seats and counsel in another case had begun his speech when Bardin aimed a revolver and fired three shots at the judge, who had a narrow escape, the bullets grazing his head. Municipal guards threw themselves on Bardin and removed him to a cell, while the judge, with perfect coolness, said to counsel:

"You can continue, Maitre; it is nothing."

SMITH AFIELD

News of Captain Paul In Luzon.

Letter Tells of the Gallantry and Achievements of a Former Honolulan.

Captain Paul Smith, well known to Honolulans, has already achieved fame by gallantry on the field of battle in the Philippines. Smith resigned as captain of Company A, Hawaiian National Guard, and from the superintendency of the Government dredging work, to become an officer in the United States Army. News of his bravery and incidents of his career in Luzon come in a letter from Captain Thomas Millar, of the Fortieth United States Infantry, to Andrew Brown, superintendent of



CAPTAIN PAUL SMITH.

e water works here. The letter is ngthy. In part it is as follows:

"Captain Paul Smith sits at the her end of this table in a spacious om of Daraga church inditing an istle to his wife. * * * Our voye to Manila was delightful and Capin Smith proved an inspiring augent to our social life. On reaching anila we were sent to the water rks, and Smith being stationed in e camp and I in another we did not egather quite so often."

After describing a charming valley e letter proceeds: "Across that vaand the hills a company went once six days on reconnoisance duty, the tance to the foothills being about ven miles. There, Captain Smith disguished himself. It was reported at the insurgents held Antipolo ross the foothills twelve to fourteen les away. The doughty Smith capred a native and made him lead the y across the hills, and surprised the abitants of that town by marching there with the company. Smith was certained by the priest or 'padre' and urned with valuable information, reting a hard trip and a good time. was afterward stationed at Tay Tay, own with a ruined church and inerable nipa huts on Laguna de Bay. On February 4 we embarked on the ancisco Reyes bound for Legaspi, a t on the southeastern coast of Lu-. We had been camped on Luneta Manila since January 27 awaiting ers to proceed to the island of Minao, and our friend Smith had been ertained by a host of officers who met him in Honolulu, when news e that a battalion of the 47th Intry was in trouble down here and battalion was dispatched to Lepi post haste. * * *

We reached Legaspi in a torrent of and Captain Smith went ashore very rough sea, and brought back news that the 47th were holding aspi, Albany and Daraga; had conrable fighting, two officers boloed morning, some men killed and nteen wounded. * * * Next ning Captain Smith went out reoitering with his company and ed up such a lively fight that Macraighill had to hurry out with companies to his rescue.

he captain went over into the hills chased them two miles, he and his pany behaving in a very courageous manner, capturing a small cannon some prisoners. Since that time captain and his bold lieutenant Cartwell, popularly known as meal and Oatmeal) have been ting the hills with small parties making outpost duty very unsome for the enemy.

he 47th returned to Legaspi and ain Smith and Lieutenants Cartof F, Mitchell and Paterson with lf of H, the Major and Adjutant e are holding the fort here. Our ch makes the finest of quarters we are very comfortable. * * * town is now a sad picture of deso-a surrounded by beautiful country ll sides. * * * The 'insurrec-Albay, but have only succeeded in rating a bull cart and wounding nan of our company.

a the 14th Col. Howe, two comns of the 47th and Captain Marple E of the 40th scoured the counetween Legaspi and the volcano e north side, capturing some ers and raising the dickens gen-as we watched them from the . The colonel and two companies ere in time for dinner, but one any, which was left out in the , got surrounded by the insurand we all went to the rescue ad a lively engagement for about miles. The insurgents were in d tower and in trenches at the of the volcano. They were enied on the road and entrenched in ills. Lieut. Cartwell with all of Smith's company not on guard church took the road. Capt. e took the open with the 47th, Major Craighill sent my company he hills.

pt. Smith was very much disappattack our parties between here d at being on guard at the , but I had to do the same thing his fight. When the advance enced the men in the open push-

of ahead. Those going into the hills where Capt. Smith had gone on the run had to advance through groves of bamboo and occasional rice fields, over the hill across a river and over intervening hills to another hill.

"The man on my right, shot through the brain, fell on Lieut. Patterson, who was on the extreme left, got on Smith and the enemy, being attacked at the same time in front. * * * I left end in front, but he succeeded in shooting one of the insurgents hid in the brush to attack at our backs, but 'Buffalo' Bill Cartwell soon shot him. * * * and up we rushed the open to find 'Oatmeal.' Lieut. Cullen Mitchel, Adjutant Sayre, Capt. Marple, Lieut. Bruce Mitchell, the Major and Colonel chasing the foe in all directions. We had been fighting two hours and a half, and it seemed but half an hour, when the order was given to return to camp.

"Capt. Smith was attacked the other day on the road when out with a scout patrol, and he was so indignant that he wanted to take his company out and wipe the earth with the 'gugoos.' We often talk of Honolulu and the good people who entertained us there. The Adjutant got a violin and played the hula last night. * * * Capt. Smith astonished us one day by appearing in the uniform of a colonel of the Hawaiian National Guard. I think the blouse is Col. Fisher's and has a diary in the sleeve.

"Adjutant Sayre and Lieut. Cartwell went out scouting together one day and ran into an insurgent outpost of six men behind breastwork. Run or advance was the question. They are both ex-Rough Riders, so they decided to charge with a yell, which they immediately did, firing their revolvers. The insurgents thinking the whole American army was after them ran off, and before they had recovered themselves Sayre and Cartwell came down the hillside, using all their feet and their neither extremities in stepping down the steep trail, and arrived safe to tell of their exploit."

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

A Preacher Thinks it Makes McKinley's Election Sure.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, the Christian Socialist lecturer, spoke last night before the Social Reform Club on "The Social Reform Movement in the West," and predicted the re-election of President McKinley, in consequence of an immense vote that the Social Democracy will, he feels sure, poll in the middle Western States.

The people in the far Western States, continued Mr. Bliss, are growing tired of new parties, and many are thoroughly disgusted with the Populist party, whose machine is becoming corrupt. Although Debs spoke to packed houses in Los Angeles and was warmly greeted, the feeling against new parties was predominant, and there was a great inclination toward Bryan. Bryan, the lecturer believed, would get a tremendous majority in the far Western States, but Debs would get an overwhelming vote in the Middle Western States and the East, with the result that McKinley would be elected.

At the same time, Mr. Bliss noticed a great feeling or unrest in the West and he believed that the people were preparing for some great movement. The farmers were thoroughly tired of the trusts, as they were entirely at the trusts' mercy, and had to buy and sell at the trusts' prices.

INDIAN STATISTICS.

Number of Red Men Is 297,905—Only 42,597 Can Read.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The annual reports of Indian agents which have been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be printed in the form of an appendix to the report of the commissioner. They show that the entire Indian population is 297,905, of which number 95,679 wore citizens' dress, while 31,923 wear a mixture of Indian and civilized clothing. Those who can read number 42,597, and 53,314 can carry on an ordinary conversation in English. There are 25,236 dwelling houses built for Indians, 1,153 of which were built within the last year. The number of births was 4,237 and the deaths 5,253. Twenty-six Indians were killed by whites and seven whites by Indians. One Indian was killed by other Indians. The number of Indian criminals punished was 1,469. There were 31,655 Indian church members and 348 church buildings upon the various reservations. The amount of money contributed during the last year by religious and other societies was, for education, $261,515; for general church work, $119,407, and $16,016 from New York for the support of the school established by that State.

Engagement Announced.

The following item from the Brooklyn Life will be of interest to the many friends of young Montague Cooke in this city:

"Of general interest is the engagement, just announced, of Miss Lila Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lefferts, of 563 Flatbush avenue, and Mr. Charles Montague Cooke, Jr., of Honolulu. Unheralded by rumors, the news of the betrothal came as a distinct surprise. Miss Lefferts, it will be remembered, made her debut early in the winter at a reception given for her by her mother, and has since taken an active part in society, being especially prominent at the various affairs given in Flatbush. Her fiance, although born in the Hawaiian Islands, comes of an American family, his grandfather having been a New Englander. At present Mr. Cooke is studying at Yale College, but after his marriage expects to return to his home in Honolulu—a piece of news which Miss Leffert's friends are receiving with sincere regret."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Mary H. Krout was surprised to get a notice from the Marshal's office that she must pay a fee of $5 for giving her lectures. She says that she has made her talks in London, Shanghai and the United States and this is the first time they have ever been interrupted by a demand for coin from the authorities, least of all from the bureau of police.

NINTH REPORT

The Oahu Railway and Land Co.

A Prosperous Year—Improvements Made—Increase in Business. Passengers and Freight.

The ninth report of the O. R. & L. Co. was submitted to the shareholders day before yesterday by George P. Denison, acting general manager. It is for the year ending December 31, 1899. The net earnings for the year were $212,238.80, being a net gain of 11 per cent on the stock outstanding. Out of the earnings a dividend of 5 per cent, or $96,380, was paid September 1, 1899. The net balance of earnings at present for 1898 and 1899 is $381,220.69. The increase in the freight carrying was very great, being over 55 per cent greater than 1898. The passenger traffic in 1899 was much greater than the previous year, 236,482 people being carried during 1899. The average earning per mile of road operated was $5,458.72 as against $4,828 for 1898.

The affairs of the ranch department still have the benefit of the guidance of Mr. H. M. Von Holt, whose ability has been so amply demonstrated in the past management of the ranches. The net receipts of ranch department were $27,982.20 and the rents collected from land were $4,224.19, making a total net gain from land used for ranch purposes and sugar cultivation of $70,206.69, which is an increase over similar earnings for the preceding year of $4,598.78. The prospective increase in business all along the line is predicated on the probable increase in the output of sugar along the route and other known conditions.

New engines have been received and erected, new machinery added to the shop equipment, and the electric light plant formerly at Remond Grove is now installed at the machine shop. In addition to keeping all the rolling stock in repair the following new work has been turned out by the car shops: five second-class coaches, 30 30-ton box cars, 20 30-ton gondola flat cars, 20 10-ton flat cars, 2 boarding house cars (for work train), 1 pile driver car, 4 section push cars. All the lumber is framed ready to erect twenty 30-ton box and twenty 30-ton gondola flat cars. Five first-class coaches are ready for painting. This lot of forty-five cars would have been finished by December 31st if the ironwork which was ordered last May had arrived when it should.

The dredging now being done in the harbor near the railroad wharf it is expected will be finished in about five months. Since the contract was let for the dredging, which included an area about 400 feet square adjoining the harbor line and the mud bank between the harbor line and deep water, an agreement between the Hawaiian Government and the company has been reached and sent to the United States Government at Washington for approval, by which it is proposed to dredge out an area about 700x1200 feet between Queen street and the sugar warehouse. This will give room for 7,200 feet of wharf frontage, 3,700 feet of this to be built and owned by the company, the balance to be built and owned by the Hawaiian Government. By this agreement your company will receive in exchange for a portion of its harbor, Kawa Pond, which has been filled, and a good portion of Kuwili Pond adjoining the present freight yard.

There has been expended during the past year for new equipment in rolling stock, as hereinafter described, $107,294.31. This comprises the building of 120 cars for passengers and freight, all of which are nearly completed, and which it is thought will be sufficient to handle the traffic for some time to come. The capital expenditure for 1900 will be comparatively light, save in the matter of much needed wharf improvements now in progress.

The reserve fund of the company had a balance Dec. 31, 1898, of		$446,080 00
Increased during 1899 as follows:—		
25 Shares Hawaiian Fruit & Plant. Co. stock ...	$ 2,500 00	
339 Shares Oahu Assessable stock (80 per cent) ..	27,120 00	
339 Shares Oahu Assessable stock (75 per cent) 3d issue	25,425 00	
339 Shares Oahu Paid Up Stock	33,900 00	
	$535,025 00	
Decreased during 1899, as follows:—		
Sale of bonds	$ 39,400 00	
Sale of railway stock 1758 shares @ $100	175,800 00	
	$215,200 00	
Balance as per ledger		$319,825 00
Or a market value of, say, $450,000.		

MRS. DEWEY WANTS TO RUN.

Anxious to Become a Candidate for "First Lady."

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mrs. Dewey has confided to a few intimate friends that while she and the Admiral are traveling this spring, they will ascertain the feeling of the public toward Admiral Dewey and the presidency, and decide whether he will be a candidate. Mrs. Dewey does not deny her ambition to be the "first lady in the land," and says that while Admiral Dewey was averse to running for office before his marriage, he is such a devoted husband that he will gratify her by accepting the presidency, if the country desires to bestow it upon him.

When one of the women to whom this remark was made asked Mrs. Dewey on what ticket the Admiral would be a candidate, she replied, naively: "I don't see that it will make any difference, because he will be supported by all the people. He is a Republican and I am a Democrat, so that will be a standoff."

Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, or uneasy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:



"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it, and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

TAUGHT A TAR

Seaman Gets a Lesson In Tactics.

Consul Haywood Lays Out a Jolly Mariner Who Tries To Board Him.

For some time tars ashore have been in the habit of anchoring in and about the United States consulate on Merchant street. Several score of the land-cruising sea dogs gather during the morning and afternoon watches in the passageways of the building and spin yarns of the heartlessness of Uncle Sam's representatives. Some who have just come from the clutches of the sharks and have not got their land legs yet, squat on the stairs or lie in the lee-scuppers of the halls.

Consul General Haywood and Vice Consul General Boyd have a liking for Jack but are not immune to the strong breezes of brine, grog and profanity that season the air when the jolly crews cast their mudhooks in the consulate doorways. Also the consuls fuss over the decorations the able seamen make with tobacco juice on the decks of Uncle Sam's office here.

Yesterday morning about five bells Consul Boyd under orders from his superior officer put out two sailors who had boarded the waiting room and were singing "chanteys" about Sally Brown. They mutinied and only went for'ard when heaved bodily in that direction. Along toward six bells Consul Haywood started from his cabin aft to go out for refreshment. The tars blocked the companion-way leading to the main deck and Haywood capsized the pair down the stairs.

They reached the bottom before he did and one drew his sheath knife with evident intentions of making sennit of the consul. The latter fell back toward the mainmast and beat a tattoo on the able seaman's head with his walking stick, until he laid him hors de combat. Then the consul went about his business.

Some people say that the consul uncovered a one-inch rapid-fire gun and trained it on the fellow with the cutlass but the consul doesn't mention this at all. When he came back some friends warned him that the pirates were cruising about the gangway looking for his scalp, so he summoned the police. A few of the merry mariners were hauled to the prison and put in irons. Consul General Haywood says he will not press any charge against them but that they must keep away from his quarters.

A Republican Party.

There was a public gathering of citizens at Murray Hall on King street last night for the purpose of organizing the first Republican party of Honolulu.

After due deliberation it was unanimously decided that the new organization will be known as the "Republican Party of Honolulu" and the usual committees were duly appointed by the chair to perfect permanent organization. These will report on next Tuesday evening, when the general committee and the public will meet together at 7:30 p. m.

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George W. Ashley of Hanapepe took his departure for all the several days that was reported last night as being correct.

August Haselhorst will reship the remainder of Oswald's plantation. It is said has not yet been determined upon.

The steamers Hancock, plainly in the transport fleet of Uncle Sam, are expected to arrive here next month on their way to Manila.

Captain Houdlette of the Mariposa reports that the Australia will probably be held in quarantine at San Francisco for fifteen days.

Paul Neumann, Jr., who has been studying medicine at Edinburgh, Scotland, has joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa.

The Doric will take no passengers. It is also probable that neither the Moana nor Nippon Maru will take anything except mail for the Coast.

A thief who has a specialty for hypothecating terms, has made his appearance on School street. His identity is said to be known to the losers.

It is reported from the Coast on excellent authority that San Francisco had several cases of plague a year ago last November and concealed them.

Mr. John Sesser, who came down from Olaa plantation last Sunday, is lying sick at the home of L. A. Thurston with an attack of Hawaiian malarial fever.

A post-mortem examination was held on the body of Manuel Silva Pavaum at the morgue yesterday. The Portuguese died in Kakaako under suspicious circumstances. Pneumonia was the cause certified.

E. C. Macfarlane returned yesterday in the Mariposa much improved in health. He says there is a good demand for Hawaiian securities in the markets of the Coast and in Eastern States.

Senator and Mrs. Waterhouse will sail by the Australia on her next voyage to San Francisco. Their son, Albert Waterhouse, will return to college by the same ship. Mrs. Grace Waterhouse will accompany them.

The Humane Educator, Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft's new monthly magazine, is an interesting and useful work, presented in a handsome typographical setting. It is unusual to find the first number of a new periodical so well edited. The magazine comes from the presses of the Gazette Company.

Private Secretary E. R. Hendry was yesterday presented by President Wood of the Board of Health with a handsome circle-shaped silver badge bearing the red cross in enamel, as a token of appreciation of the valuable and efficient services of his trusty aide. The badge bears the inscription, "Private Secretary, Board of Health."

St. Louis College has appointed a committee to wait upon Minister Young with a petition that Beretania street be opened through the old Chinatown district. This will necessitate the building of new fences along both sides of the street in case the Minister grants the petition.

The Board of Health wants a ratcatcher and wants him badly. Last night an advertisement for one was inserted in the Advertiser. He may have money and assistants aplenty but he must catch rats. The Board wants applicants for the position to come to its office at once.

The game between the Stars and the Hoganites for the benefit of Toyo Jackson's widow takes place this afternoon at the old baseball grounds. Special cars will run and Berger's band will be in attendance. The game starts promptly at 3 o'clock and a close contest and a good attendance is looked for.

The Waterhouse Investment Co., Limited, have the following communication filed in the Board of Health office: "To claim for burning of house belonging to Waterhouse Investment Co., Ltd., situate on Nuuanu street, formerly occupied as a residence by Mr. James Weir Robertson, $2,500. This building was destroyed by order of the Board on the 5th of February."

Owns Many Ships.

W. E. Mighell, the owner of five ships lying in the harbor, namely the St. Francis, Henry B. Hyde, S. B. Carleton, Pactolus and R. D. Rice, is in Honolulu mainly to look after the interests of the Henry B. Hyde which arrived here damaged by fire. Mr. Mighell is accredited with being the largest shipowner in the United States, owning twenty-eight ships. He is one of the trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, president of the California Shipping Company, vice-president of the Ship-Owners' and Merchants Tug Company, president of the San Francisco Committee of Commerce and vice-president of the Ship Owners Association.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of ***Watches*** *convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.*

Cased in

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kaiaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owners' risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of $100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Ship "Challenger" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

April 10, 1900.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
GAELIC	MARCH 30	DORIC	MARCH 31
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 7	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 10
CHINA	APRIL 14	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 17
DORIC	APRIL 24	COPTIC	APRIL 27
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	AMERICA MARU	MAY 5
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	PEKING	MAY 13
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	GAELIC	MAY 23
PEKING	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 29
GAELIC	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 6
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 13
CHINA	JUNE 29	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 23
DORIC	JULY 7	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	COPTIC	JULY 10
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
COPTIC	AUG. 2		
.....			
.....			

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents

FAVORS CABLE

Report of the Senate Committee.

Features of the Measure -- Government to Construct and Operate the Cable.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The construction of a Pacific cable line between San Francisco and Honolulu is to be recommended by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which today agreed to report the bill which Senator Hale was authorized to draft at the last session of the committee, and the report was later presented to the Senate. The bill provides for a present cable only to Honolulu, but declares a purpose to extend it in the future, the first section reading as follows:

That to the end of establishing hereafter telegraph communication between the United States and the Philippine Islands and Japan under the waters of the Pacific ocean there shall be constructed under the provision of the Secretary of the Navy a submarine telegraphic cable or cables and connecting land lines from the city of San Francisco, California, to the city of Honolulu, over such route as may be deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be the most practicable.

Three million dollars is appropriated for the work and further surveys are authorized to determine the most practicable route. The Secretary is empowered to cause plans to be prepared immediately upon the passage of the Act and to employ naval vessels if necessary in the construction. The control of the cable, when completed, is to be transferred to the Postmaster-General.

A new provision in the bill requires that "the cables, wires and other instruments, materials and appurtenances necessary in the work of laying the cableshall be of American manufacture, provided that it can be procured at a cost not exceeding twelve per cent above what it could be procured for in foreign markets."

Senator Hale presented a written report to accompany the bill, in which he said:

The increasing business of the United States upon the Pacific sea has for years drawn men's attention to the advisability of an ocean cable between our Western coast and some point on the Asiatic shores. The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has added to this feeling, and the committee has felt itself justified in reporting a bill which provides for a cable which if built will be the beginning of a transpacific submarine cable. It is believed by the committee that the provisions are ample to insure the work by private enterprise, while leaving the general charge with the Government and the ownership there when completed. At any rate, the experiment will be tried in the building of the short end of the line from San Francisco to Honolulu and our future course can be governed by the experience gained in this work. It is believed that the cost of the line between the two places named will not be far from $3,000,000, and should the bill become a law at the present session of Congress it is hoped that the work may be under way within a year.

MENACE OF MENELEK.

May Begin War Against Italy and Involve England.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Sun cable from London says: Captain Harrington, British Minister to Abyssinia, has just reported upon political, military and economical conditions in that restless country and the facts disclosed warrant anxiety in regard to King Menelek's intentions. There is no longer a doubt that Menelek claims ownership of the auriferous district in Italian Erythrea. His ambition can be gratified only at the expense of a successful war with Italy, into which England might be drawn. Menelek has been importing guns, rifles and ammunition with the benevolent or paid complicity of the French customs authorities at Diboutil. It is even stated, but this requires confirmation, that Italy has addressed friendly representations on the latter subject to the French Government without tangible results.

In the meantime the famous Italian explorer of Abyssinia, Duke di Andria, announces that he has received letters from that country and from Erythrea confirming news that Ras Makonnen, Menelek's Viceroy in the Tibre country, is preparing for an invasion of Italian territory. So menacing have these preparations become that it has been necessary to send strong re-enforcements of Italian troops to the Tigre frontier.

CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

A Mountain Partly Shaken Down With the Shocks.

SAN JACINTO, March 19.—Tremendous excitement prevails in San Jacinto, it having been discovered that part of San Jacinto mountain has slipped into a subterranean cavern. A territory covering 600 acres, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, was dislodged by the Christmas earthquake, and slipped 150 feet lower than it had previously stood for many centuries. The face of this new valley is thickly traversed with fissures and cracks varying in width from an inch to six feet across, and it is not possible to see the bottom nor to sound the depths by throwing stones into them. Yesterday a young man was lowered forty feet into one crevasse and the bottom could not be seen by the venturesome youth.

Yesterday being Sunday, every procurable vehicle was driven eleven miles to the southeastern foot of this great spur of the San Jacinto peak. Here ladies rode horseback to the 4,000-foot elevation over a trail just wide enough to pass around the precipices, and men footed it in the dust for two miles to the top. Over a hundred visitors kept the trail warm yesterday and picnicked in the canyon below, as the trip consumes the entire day.

Once at the broken rim of this mountain range the eye roves over a scene of terrible devastation shaken loose from its century-old moorings by the Christmas temblor. This great mass of rock and earth is forced by gravitation to move into a great internal space.

Christmas day Forest Supervisor Grant A. Taggart, formerly clerk of the Supreme Court of California, and Forest Ranger Rouse visited this particular spur of this mountain. It was visibly trembling, but not being alarmed, the officers established a trail across the 600 acres. Nearly three months later Forest Ranger Rouse tried to go over the trail, but the trail was obliterated by tons of earth and masses of uprooted trees. High places were now low, and the former low places were high with debris.

The great earthquake of December 25th has been succeeded by dozens of light temblors, and although the shocks are getting farther apart, the nerves of this community are far from steady. After the visitors had returned from the fallen mountain last night a severe shock was felt here.

WATER IS SALT

The American Sugar Co.'s Hard Luck.

New Wells Useless Because of Saline Properties--A Committee Will Investigate.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the American Sugar Co. held yesterday at the rooms of C. Brewer & Co., it was decided to send a committee over to Molokai to investigate the situation as it is at present. The committee will leave for Kaunakakai at the earliest possible date. It is composed as follows: A. S. and G. N. Wilcox, A. F. Judd, Jr., representing foreign stockholders, F. M. Wakefield, and George Robertson, representing C. Brewer & Co.

When seen regarding the action of the stockholders Mr. Geo. R. Carter stated that the water at the plantation had proved a disappointment. The wells at Kaunakakai, when the flow was first struck, showed about eighteen grains of salt to the gallon. This amount of salt was raised to about thirty grains when a big pump was put to work and later the water at Kaunakakai analyses 100 grains to the gallon. It was seen that the wells at Kaunakakai would be unfit for use and so the dependency of the plantation was put on the Kawela water about eight miles from Kaunakakai. The water from this place, to be used, would have to be flumed to Kaunakakai and then pumped again from there to the plantation. Almost the same experience as at Kaunakakai was held at Kawela. As soon as the big pump was put to work the salt increased to such an extent that the water could not be used.

Although the conditions existing at the present time are very unfavorable to the successful operation of as large a plantation as the American Sugar Company is intended to be, the majority of the stockholders are sanguine of the ultimate success of the deep wells now being sunk on the property. A minority of the stockholders were in favor of closing the business up and liquidating, but it was decided at the meeting at which over two-thirds of the stock was represented to await developments and the reports of the committee after it has been over the ground.

There is a lot of valuable machinery already in hand and the mill is now on the way on the steamer Horda and due to arrive at any time at Kaunakakai. What disposition will be made of this machinery is not yet determined, but it will in all probability be stored until some definite plan of action is agreed upon.

CLOUDS IN THE EAST.

Japan Preparing for War and China for Revolution.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), March 17.—China papers received to-day by the Japanese liner Idzumi Maru contain the sensational declaration that the Japanese preparations for a naval review off the Corean coast in reality conceal a plan to strike a sudden blow at Russia, and thus inaugurate a war that has been approaching for six months past the consequence of the Russian policy in Corea. Shanghai advices contain the information that the plan is to seize at least four important points in Corea while the parading fleet is off that coast, and that, in view of this intention, neither foreign nor Japanese press reporters are to be permitted to accompany the parading fleet.

Naturally the Japanese officials disclaim knowledge of any probability of immediate war, but the nation is none the less a hotbed of excitement and military and naval preparation, the war spirit being in no way cooled by the knowledge that Russia, too, is rapidly strengthening her sea forces at Masampo and at Vladivostock, while hurriedly perfecting the strong fortifications at Port Arthur.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), March 17.—Shanghai and Hongkong advices by the Idzumi Maru agree that every day brings further evidence that China is on the eve of disastrous civil strife, the leaders of the reform party being in close communication with Kang Yu Wei, still at Singapore, and having assurance from him that outside aid, both in men and money, is available so soon as the time is ripe for striking the first blow for the restoration of the Emperor to full power and the relegation to obscurity of the Empress Dowager and her pro-Russian policy.

W. R. Castle and family will visit the other Islands in May. They will make an extended trip.



HOME OF REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

THE TOPEKA CAPITAL.

Editor Sheldon Goes Out and Trouble Comes In.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 17.—"Sheldon week" came to an end today and a hot fight is on between the stockholders of the Topeka Daily Capital. In this fight Mr. Sheldon, who concluded his labors today, sinks out of sight.

The trouble began last night with the announcement by F. O. Popenoe, the principal stockholder, that the paper would continue to be printed along the lines laid down by Mr. Sheldon, with some modifications. When J. K. Hudson, the veteran editor, known here as "Fighting Joe" Hudson, heard of the scheme he uttered a loud protest.

"Under no circumstances," he said, "will I edit anything else than a secular Republican newspaper. The proposition to transform the Capital into a religious daily is more than absurd; it is suicidal. Although Mr. Popenoe is the majority stockholder in the paper, he is exercising an authority far beyond that with which he is vested.

"It is astonishing to me that Mr. Popenoe should decide to take such a radical step without even consulting me, the editor or Dell Keizer, the president and business manager. We are both opposed to the religious daily and will have nothing to do with one."

Hudson says his contract gives him the right to dictate the policy of the paper. Keizer is also greatly incensed over what he terms the high-handed proceeding of Popenoe, and this morning said he would carry the matter in to the courts if necessary. Popenoe takes the fight coolly, resting secure in his possession of 51 of the 100 shares of stock. He says the differences of the stockholders are only temporary.

There is just a suspicion that the fight is also for advertising purposes, and if the idea of converting the paper into a permanent religious daily had been decided on in advance the whole scheme could not have been more elaborately planned or carried out.

In place of the Sunday edition of the Capital Mr. Sheldon got out an eight-page paper at 5 o'clock this afternoon. This ended Mr. Sheldon's experiment. He declined to make a statement regarding the probable result, except to say:

"I will let it go to the world to do what it will, without any words from me." He stated, however, that in his lectures this summer in England and the United States he would give his experiences in getting out the edition.

The Saturday evening Capital is entirely on the subject "The Bible, the Basis of Our Christian Civilization." Every article, except a brief editorial, is about the Bible. It simply is a story of the Bible, every line of which was prepared by Mr. Sheldon. Bible references are classified under the following heads: "Usury," "The Sabbath," "Money and Riches," "Marriage," "Wealth," "Evil of Drink," "War," and "The Future."

In addition there is a story of the Bible's history from the earliest manuscripts to the latest revision, prepared by M. C. Hazard. The Sermon on the Mount is the first-page leader.

CUSTOMS BUREAU.

Increase of Imports for January 1900, Over January 1899.

The Collector General has furnished the Minister of Finance with the following comparative statement of imports for the month of January, for the years 1899 and 1900, showing an increase for the month of January, 1900, over the same month the year previous of $872,437.83. The report in detail shows the imports at the different ports of entry in the Islands:

	1899. United States.	All Other.
Dutiable	$ 92,543 51	$206,448 55
Bonded	4,835 84	7,385 26
Free by treaty	334,722 28	
Free by C.C.	254,924 43	74,131 83
Port of Hilo	81,010 77	
Port of Kahului	59,021 36	
	$827,088 19	$287,965 64

Honolulu, Jan. 1900.

	1900. United States.	All Other.
Dutiable	$ 88,356 26	$308,550 93
Bonded	21,080 70	17,640 95
Free by treaty	809,846 90	
Free by C.C.	252,378 03	182,498 06
Port of Hilo	175,820 01	
Port of Kahului	96,353 33	
Port of Mahukona	27,524 65	
Port of Kailua	4,562 84	
Port of Palaau	2,879 00	
	$1,478,891 72	$508,689 94

Total—	
Dutiable	$ 396,907 19
Bonded	38,721 65
Free by treaty	809,846 90
Free by C. C.	434,876 09
Honolulu	1,680,351 83
Hilo	175,820 01
Kahului	96,353 33
Mahukona	27,524 65
Kailua	4,562 84
Palaau	2,879 00
Hawaiian Islands	$1,987,491 66

Total—	
One month, 1900	$1,987,491 66
One month, 1899	1,115,053 83
Increase 1900	$ 872,437 83

Respectfully submitted,
E. R. STACKABLE.
Collector General of Customs.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

DRAINS WORKING BADLY.

The writer of the letter to which I am about to ask your attention lives in Cork, Ireland. If, the next time he visits Dublin, he will lean over the balustrade of any of the bridges that cross the Liffey, his nose will inform him that a very foul stream runs beneath. In other words, the river is a sort of open drain to the city, and contains what we might expect. The Thames in London is not much better, although no longer used directly for sewage purposes.

The point I want to emphasize is this: that all animal life produces waste matter which, *as such*, is dangerous to health, and must be got rid of as quickly and thoroughly as possible. That is why all well-regulated cities have elaborate and efficient systems of drainage.

Very well. So much is plain. Now, the human body has such a system too; and when it doesn't work well, the dead, used-up, and poisonous stuff (more or less of it) remains in the body and sets going a lot of mischief. If you don't think so, it is because you haven't studied the subject or observed the operations of your own physical machinery.

Once upon a time something went wrong with this important apparatus in Mr. Cadden's body, and it led to an experience on his part which he has no wish to have repeated.

"For over ten years," he goes on to say, "I suffered from disease of the kidneys. I had excruciating pain in the back and the lower part of my body."

[Of course; because the kidneys are situated in the loins, the best place for the work they have to do. There are two of them, connected together, shaped like a bean, and about four inches long by three inches broad. There they lie, imbedded in fat; and their condition is an important index to the health of the owner. They are full of nerves also, and when diseased are sure to cause the keen pain Mr. Cadden speaks of.]

"The secretion," he continues, "was very scant, and I suffered great pain in voiding it, sometimes blood coming away. I got into a low and depressed condition as year after year passed by and I found myself growing worse and worse. What I suffered it is impossible to describe, and I never looked for being well again in this world."

[Our friend's fears were well founded—much better than he realized, probably. Mendie of that complaint almost like sheep with the murrain, and even skilled doctors are shy of taking charge of a bad case of it.]

"From time to time," Mr. Cadden says, "I was obliged to leave my work, as the gnawing pain was more than I could bear. I saw doctor after doctor, and went into the hospital, but none of the medicines eased me.

"In June, 1894, I read about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got a bottle from the drug stores, Pembroke street, and after taking it was so much better that I felt quite another man. I continued with this medicine, and all the pain gradually left me. When I had taken three bottles I was completely cured, and have since been in the best of health. I feel truly grateful for what Mother Seigel's Syrup has done for me, in having saved me from a life of misery. You can publish this statement, and refer any one to me. (Signed) J. Cadden, 2, Buckingham Place, Cork, Ireland, August 18th, 1896."

It is the business of the kidneys to take certain waste and worn-out matters from the blood, and expel them from the body through the bladder, &c. They are a vital part of the drainage system I spoke of. In Mr. Cadden's case, as in so many others, they partially failed, and the retained poisons produced his suffering.

Still (and please get a good hold of this point), *kidney complaint is only one of a series of organic disorders, all of which arise from chronic dyspepsia.* It was so in this instance. The digestive trouble having been set right by Mother Seigel's Syrup, the kidneys soon became healthy. One—and only one—of the peculiar virtues of this famed preparation is its power to maintain in good working order the delicate and very important excretory, or drainage, system of the body.

Weak Children

How sad it is to see weak children—boys and girls who are pale and thin. They cannot enjoy the sports of childhood, neither are they able to profit by school life. They are indeed to be pitied. But there is hope for them.

Scott's Emulsion

has helped such children for over a quarter of a century.

Your doctor will tell you it is both food and medicine to them. They begin to pick up at once under its use. Their color improves, the flesh becomes more firm, the weight increases and all the full life and vigor of childhood returns again.

At all druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

REFORMER WILL LEAVE.

Leung Chi-tso to Depart for San Francisco.

Honolulu is to lose Leung Chi-tso, or Leong Ki Chew as he is variously styled in English. The reformer with a price of $65,000 on his head, will go to San Francisco shortly. The Chinese there are stirred up over his coming. The following from the Call tells of his intended visit:

A circular distributed throughout Chinatown two nights ago announced that Leong Ki Chew, one of the famous Chinese reformers, now at Honolulu, will be in this city next month. The document was written by Chew and issued at the instigation of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, whose headquarters are on Washington street.

In substance the handbill declares that if the dethroned Emperor is not reinstated the powers of Europe will soon invade China and eventually control it. Chew implores the Chinese of America to use their efforts and money in behalf of the young Emperor.

The reformer also states that while he is cognizant of the fact that the Chinese Government has placed a large price on his head he is willing to brave all danger and come to stir up an agitation in America. He says that he has but one life to live and is ready to sacrifice it in the cause of his Emperor. Should Chew come to San Francisco he may experience some difficulty in landing, as the Custom house officials have received positive instruction to refuse him the privilege of setting foot on American soil. Chinese Consul General Ho Yow, in discussing the circular, said it was a bold piece of work and believes that the reformer is brazen in publicly announcing his intention of visiting this coast.

Will Live in Honolulu.

Herbert P. Williams, literary editor of the Boston Herald, who has been here several weeks writing letters about Hawaii to his paper, has become enamored of tropical life and will stay. He sent by the last steamer for his family and furniture. Mrs. Williams, who will soon join him, has filled his responsible post on the Herald in his absence and will be a decided acquisition to the circles of cultivated women in Honolulu. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Harvard and was a working companion of Mr. Whitmarsh, at present The Outlook's Philippine correspondent, during the Cuban war.

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HONOLULU.

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—LIMITED—
AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ...ISLANDS...

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

DIS-INFECTINE

IS THE BEST AND SAFEST

Disinfectant

It is cheaper and more EFFECTIV than any other preparation.
Sprinkled about cesspools, stab and outhouses it will thoroughly dis fect.
It does not lose its strength by co ing in contact with the soil, but

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It Kills Germs!

★★★★★

Put up in all sizes. Pint bottles, which will make a pail of the su germ-destroyer.

HOLLISTER DRUG C
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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISE
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE R NISED COUGH REMEDY. Its immer throughout the world indicates its inestimable v

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S Verger write was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I d am found very great relief. It is most comfor allaying irritation and giving strength to the vo

LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., the eminent actor w "I think it an invaluable medicine for members profession, and have always recommended it brother and sister artistes."

MR. THOMAS ROGERS, Chemist, Llandilo, Octo 1896, writes:—"Singularly, I have commen fifty-second year in business to-day. I remem mother giving me your Balsam for coughs a nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are a as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIA NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEV SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON I WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN O ING THEIR STORES SHOULD NO THIS TIME-HONOURED COUGH REME

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREK THROUGHOUT the AUSTRALIA EALAND, and CAPE COLONIES

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Island HOLLISTER DRUG CO BENSON, SMITH HOBRON DRU

COUNCIL OF STATE

Devotes the Session to Steady Work.

PETITION FROM JAPANESE

Paris Exhibit Arouses Discussion. Hawaii's Seamen Provided for. Use of Prisoners.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

The Council of State was called to order yesterday by President Dole at 3 p. m., the following Councilors responding to the roll call: Ena, Allen, Isenberg, Nott, Kennedy, Gear, Robinson, Jones, Achi, Gonsalves, Kaulukou and Ka-ne.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were approved after a slight correction.

Minister Mott-Smith read a petition sent to him personally by the Japanese Consul for presentation to the Council of State. The correspondence and petition read as follows :

Honolulu, H. I. March 27, 1900.

HON. H. A. MOTT-SMITH,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Honolulu, H. I.

Sir:—I herewith have the honor to transmit to you and through you to the President and to the Council of State, a petition from various residents and taxpayers of Honolulu, praying for the remission of taxes for the present year, as they are left financially destitute, in consequence of recent sanitary fires, more particularly that of the great fire of January 20th, 1900.

The petitioners set forth their own statement of the case in the accompanying petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MIKI SAITO.
H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consul.

PETITION.

To the President of the Republic of Hawaii and the members of the Council of State.

Greeting:—Your petitioners, residents and taxpayers of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, respectfully represent to your honorable body that we are left destitute on account of the sanitary fines, and more particularly referring to the big fire of the 20th of January, 1900, which destroyed nearly everything we possessed.

Prior and up to the time of the burning of "Chinatown," we were all earning a living and were in a comparatively independent circumstances. We are now left without any means of earning our livelihood and are unable to secure work or engage in business.

We, therefore, petition you to exempt us from taxation for the year 1900.

Honolulu, H. I., March 26th, 1900.

There were 875 signatures attached to the petition in Japanese, with the English translation thereof set opposite.

Jones moved that the petition be referred to the Executive. Achi moved that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary as the petition raised points of law. Mr. Robertson objected to a reference of the document to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as legislative action was involved.

Upon motion the petition was referred to the Executive.

Gear on behalf of the Committee on the Interior Department reported additional progress on the report of the committee, and asked further time. Mr. Robertson wanted to know when the Committee would be ready, his argument being that the Council was wasting valuable time in meeting every day and having no report from the committee. "If we cannot pass these bills before the 5th of April, the whole proceeding will be futile," said Mr. Robertson.

Gear replied that he could not state when the report would be ready. The items named in the bill were oftentimes subdivided into six subheads, and sometimes as high as twenty or thirty. The Committee desired to make an intelligent report to the Council and would therefore need three or four days to finish the investigations.

Cooper wished to know whether the committee intended to report on all three Acts or upon each separately.

Gear stated that the items in an Act were often referable to items in another Act. This would necessitate an exhaustive investigation, and would take considerable time to formulate a complete report thereon.

Cooper then called up the unfinished business relating to the Department of the Attorney-General, in Act 3, line 92, respecting the Pay of Jailors, Guards and Lunas of prisoners, for which $10,000 had been recommended by the Attorney-General.

Cooper: "The increase asked for is based largely upon a letter from Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii. The usual practice has been to send the long term prisoners from Hawaii to Honolulu; but there is now a demand for more work on our roads there and the desire seems to be to keep the prisoners on Hawaii, divided into small camps. In conversation with the Marshal I am convinced that if we are allowed $5,000 instead of $10,000, we can get along for the period all right."

Kennedy: "In dividing up the prisoners into small gangs with guards over them, has it ever been figured up what this labor is going to cost the country? Will it cost more than ordinary labor?"

Cooper: "Instead of sending the prisoners down here they want to keep them in Hawaii to work on the roads. How will necessitate more camps than there are now. The lunas are paid by the Interior Department while they are on the road with the prisoners. We have to pay the lunas of the camps where the prisoners stay every night."

Pres. Dole: "How many prisoners are kept in the camps?"

Cooper: "I cannot speak off hand, but I think from twelve to fourteen and some ten camps."

Robertson: "The committee's report upon striking out the item was done because of information from the Marshal. My understanding was that the practice of keeping prisoners on the other islands has been in vogue for some time past, and we did not think there was any necessity for any appropriation now. My understanding is that Hawaii prisoners are kept on Hawaii, and Maui prisoners on Maui, except life sentence prisoners. If I am wrong I stand corrected."

Pres. Dole: "In 1895, I think a large number of prisoners were sent over to Maui and Hawaii—that is, political prisoners."

Moved by Cooper to amend the item to read $5,000 instead of $10,000. Carried.

Robinson moved to take up the Department of Foreign Affairs items in Act 2, and also Department of Public Instruction. Carried.

Kaulukou asked that the rules be suspended in order that he have an opportunity to propound a question to the Executive. Allowed.

Kaulukou: "Has the Executive Council dealt with the petition and claim of Henry Zerbe, which the Supreme Court recommended the payment of?"

The Executive replied in the negative, stating the matter would probably come up at the next Cabinet meeting.

Foreign Affairs Department.

The Council then proceeded to the passage of items in the Foreign Affairs Department.

Line 12, band (unpaid claim of 1891-2), $180.56. Passed.

Line 13, expenses Hawaiian Consulate, San Francisco (unpaid bills), $126. Passed.

Lines 14 and 15, expenses connected with diplomatic and consular service (unpaid bills, 1899), $24.80. Passed.

Line 16, relief of Hawaiian seamen (unpaid bills, 1899), $678.50.

Kaulukou had no objection to the passage of the item, but asked for information as to the details of the claim.

Mott-Smith explained that the bill was incurred in San Francisco by the Hawaiian Consul for Hawaiian seamen in hospitals. The amount of the former appropriation, $1,000, was insufficient and was exceeded to the amount of $678.50.

Isenberg asked further information in regard to these cases.

Mott-Smith explained that about $330 was paid for the retention of an incurable in a hospital, and $16 for a seaman named Petterson, discharged in San Francisco from the Ke Au Hou; the latter applied at the Consulate sixty days after he was discharged, which is the custom by law. In both cases the men were Hawaiian seamen, shipped under the Hawaiian laws and Hawaiian flag.

Jones asked if this money was to be paid to Mr. Wilder or if it was a debt due the hospital.

Mott-Smith: "No, it is due to the Government. It was paid out of the Consular receipts."

The item, $678.50, was passed as recommended in the act.

Line 17, support of military (unpaid bills, 1899), $20. Passed.

Line 18, incidentals, Foreign Office (unpaid bills, 1899), $2.50. Passed.

Line 19, relief of Hawaiian seamen, $1,000.

Jones: "I would like to know if there will be any Hawaiian seamen. I think in ninety days these Hawaiian vessels will be flying the American flag."

Cooper: "It is for the same reason that we are making appropriations for the Custom house and the postoffice. This appropriation is for Hawaiian seamen the world over, wherever they may be found."

Robinson moved the passage of the item as recommended in the act. Carried.

Line 20, expenses funeral Princess Kaiulani, $2,500.

The committee's report upon this item amended the amount to read $2,-864.06, the increase being caused by bills which came in too late to be included in the original recommendation.

President Dole explained that the bills were incurred and checked with a good deal of care, and stated further that no special promises had been made that the Government would pay the bills, the statement being made at the time of the funeral that a recommendation would be sent to the Legislature asking that the amount of the expenses be appropriated.

The amended bill, amounting in all to $2,864.06, was passed.

Line 21, expenses Hawaiian exhibit at Paris 1900, $12,000.

Kennedy: "Is there any way of knowing how this money is going to be spent?"

Mott-Smith: "A sum amounting to $900 has already been spent. The Planters' Association and Chamber of Commerce agreed to stand good for the $12,000 if no legislative appropriations were made. We have confined the expenses at present to a little more than $900 for collecting materials. The expense of installing the exhibit will be considerable. The matter is one in which the United States Administration is taking a great deal of interest. It was impressed upon us by the French Consul and finally received its encouragement through Senator Cullom.

"The whole condition now is that we have lost the opportunity of sending an exhibit through Baltimore, on account of the plague. This, however, has been overcome to a certain extent by W. G. Irwin. A much larger space has been assigned to us than we had reason to expect."

Kennedy: "The last exhibit to Paris was put in a very neglected spot."

President Dole: "No, I don't think so. One of the South American republics, in a revolution, had a house there and could not use it, and the Hawaiian Government bought it and made a god exhibit. The Hawaiian representative there, however, neglected the exhibits."

President Dole further stated that Dr. Carmichael, the United States Marine Hospital representative, was favorable to the forwarding of the exhibit to Paris. The advantage to Hawaii he felt would, in a measure, be a sentimental one. The Washington Administration was greatly interested in showing its expansion policy to the best advantage, with especial reference to this country. Educational matters were particularly sought after for the exhibit.

The motion to pass the item, $12,-000, was carried.

Gear: "I would like to know if the Executive has received any further word from Washington which would throw any light on the power of the Council of State."

Pres. Dole: "I received a letter from Hartwell confirming the telegram. It added nothing to what we already know. He simply placed a copy of the telegram in the letter. It gives some language as referring to the Hawaiian laws, which might express a similar attitude than we have adopted here. If the Council would like to hear this letter I will bring it in at the next meeting."

Kennedy: "Does Secretary Hay endorse Mr. Hartwell's telegram?"

Pres. Dole: "Yes; he also endorses the other telegram stating that there is no legislature in these islands."

Ka-ne: "Does he say any word about the franchise for Hawaiians?"

Pres. Dole: "No; the Congressional reports deal with the question of the franchise very fully and the disposition in Congress seems to be in favor of having no property qualification."

Gear: "Does the letter from Hay restrict the Council of State more than the Council has already interpreted its powers?"

Pres Dole: "I did not say restrict it. I did say a more 'strict view.'"

Public Instruction Department.

Line 38, industrial and reform school (unpaid bills), $43.37. Passed.

Lines 39 and 40, expense, industrial and manual training, (unpaid bills, 1899), 25 cents. Passed.

Line 41, book fund, (unpaid bills, 1899), $98.40. Passed.

Line 42, stationery and incidentals, (unpaid bills, 1899), $971.35. Passed.

Line 43, repairing school houses, (unpaid bills, 1899), $5.75; amended to read $25.75. Passed.

Line 44, furniture and fixtures, (unpaid bills, 1899), $32.75; amended to read $47.80. Passed.

Line 45, new school houses and teachers' cottages:

Line 46, Oahu, (contract, 1899), $7,974.00.

Line 47, Oahu, (architect's bill, 1899), $899.95; total $8,873.95. Passed.

Line 48, Maui, (contract, 1899), $2,-800. Passed.

Line 49, Hawaii, (contract, 1899), $1,500.

Line 50, Hawaii, (Sundry bills, 1899), $136.14; total $1,636.14. Passed.

Line 51, expenses, industrial and manual training, $4,000. Passed.

Line 52, book fund, $4,000.

Mott-Smith: "The old system allowed only thirty-six cents per pupil in the matter of school books, and this was really a hindrance to the department. Having these books brings them at cost price to the pupils. It creates a uniformity in school books in the islands. For the last biennial period the statistics show that the number of children in schools exceeds the last biennial period by 800. We have not taken in all the children on account of the lack of facilities."

Moved that the committee's report recommending $8,000 be passed. Carried.

Line 53, stationery and incidentals, $1,000. Passed.

Line 54, repairing school houses, $5,000; amended to read $10,000 according to the committee's report, and further to read, "Repairs and additions to schoolhouses."

Line 55, furniture and fixtures $2,000; amended to read $4,000 as recommended by the committee. Passed.

Line 55A was inserted upon recommendation of Minister Mott-Smith, presented by Councilor Robinson, for the sum of $3,500, reading "Outhouses and grounds for Beretania Street school." Passed.

Cooper recommended that an item be inserted, as line 183A in Act 2, for $126.50, "Support of prisoners for September, October and December, (unpaid bill). Passed.

Act 3—Public Instruction.

Line 64, traveling expenses, Inspector-General, $400.

Isenberg moved that the item be stricken out.

Young hoped the item would pass. He had travelled all over the islands and knew what an expense it was.

Gear favored increasing the traveling expenses of the Normal Instructor rather than the Inspector-General.

Motion to strike out the item was lost.

Motion to pass item at $400, passed.

Line 65, traveling expenses, Normal Instructor. Passed.

Line 66, support of public school, payroll, $150,000.

Mott-Smith: "The old appropriation was $450,000, or a pro rata of about $18,000 a month. By close economy however, the monthly expense was about $20,000. There are to be fifty new teachers all over the islands. The increase asked for has been through the new teachers that have ben taken on since last March. Moreover, the teachers are entitled to a raise in salaries, but we have agreed not to use any of the money asked for, for that purpose. I ask that the amount be passed." Passed.

Robertson: "I have understood that if the Hawaiian bill passed Congress on April 5th the Council of State's authority would cease. If we cannot pass all these bills before April 5th, the time that we put in between now and then, will be time thrown away."

President Dole: "The bill will not take effect until approved. I think it will be thirty or sixty days after its passage."

Gear: "Our action upon these bills, as a Council of State, will have no more effect than any body called together, but as the recommendation to President McKinley, and he will act accordingly. I believe the appropriations advised by the Council of State will be the appropriations made by President McKinley."

President Dole: "The Council of State certainly exists as a body until the Hawaiian bill goes into effect. The powers of the Council of State do not cease until that bill actually goes into effect, or as soon as the territorial law takes the place of the Hawaiian Constitution."

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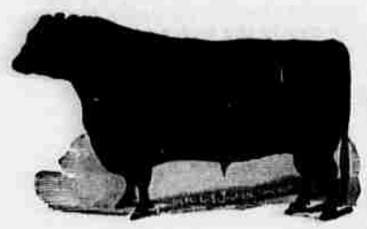
Bathe the affected parts with HOT WATER and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding, or thickened cuticle. Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel HUMOR GERMS.

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General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
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Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 27.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai.

Wednesday, March 28.

Am. ship Dashing Wave, Lancaster, Tacoma.

Sch. Rob Roy, from Kauai.

S. S. Mariposa, Houdlette, from San Francisco.

Br. ship Grenada, Pott, from Newcastle.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kauai.

Thursday, March 29.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapaa: 5,600 bags sugar to Brewer & Co.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Makaweli: 3,600 bags G. & R. sugar to H. Waterhouse & Co.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Koloa: 2,670 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

U. S. S. Pathfinder, Perkins, cruise.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 27.

Br. bk. Forthbank, Young, for the Sound.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Sch. Norma, for Maui.

Stmr. Mokolii, Bennett, for Molokai.

Wednesday, March 28.

U. S. A. T. Meade, Wilson, for Manila.

Br. ship Drummuir, Armstrong, for the Sound.

S. S. Mariposa, Houdlette, for the Colonies.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kauai and Niihau.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai.

Thursday, March 29.

Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco.

Am. bkt. Jane L. Stanford, Johnson, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Maui and Hawaii ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 28.—A. S. Wilcox and wife, G. N. Wilcox, Master Mahilonas, C. B. Curtis, Mrs. Helen Hess, Master E. Deverill.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, March 28.—W. O. Atwater, wife and four children, Miss D. Atwater, Miss B. Benner, W. W. Carey, J. H. Craig, Joe Crotty, Miss Meta D'Armo, E. L. Emery, R. H. Haskell, wife and infant, G. Johnson, John Ross, J. C. Riordan, H. Kikuna, Robt. Scott, F. A. Oehm, J. M. Kulea, R. J. Fraser, J. E. Langren, W. Stanley, Miss F. Schaefer, Mrs. W. E. Howell and infant, Mrs. S. B. Kinner, M. Coleman, O. J. Thomas, W. S. Gossage, Miss M. Fernando, G. W. Ditch, Mrs. S. W. Windsor and three children, Mrs. F. Reed, Mrs. W. W. Judkins and child. Through—A. Cornett, J. Talkenberg, A. Grahnett, J. Flynn, G. Nopper, C. King, Wm. Maye, P. McGehan, C. K. Thompson, Wm. Taylor, Jas. Wallace and two children, Jas. T. Waters, J. V. Murphy, Jas. T. Godfrey.

From Kolon, per stmr. James Makee, March 29.—J. F. Bowler, R. C. Amberger, C. P. Kimberley.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Waialeale, March 29.—Capt. W. Bradon, W. Strand, T. Paul.

The Eclipse.

It is said that the gasoline schooner Eclipse, now on the way here from San Francisco for McChesney & Sons, is the largest vessel in the world propelled by gasoline. She is 112 feet in length, with 27-foot beam and 11-foot depth of hold, and is fitted with gasoline engines of 150 horse-power. There is also a hoisting engine of 15 horse-power. The gasoline tanks are of 500 gallons capacity—sufficient to run the vessel several thousand miles, but schooner-rigged sails will be used whenever convenient, both for speed and economical purposes. Captain Heinrichsen commands the Eclipse, and there is a crew of eight men before the mast. She has a capacity for carrying 350 tons of freight. There are accommodations for a few passengers.

The Rosamond.

Captain Turner is now building at Benicia what will be the largest wooden sailing vessel ever constructed at that place. It is the four-masted schooner Rosamond, to be owned by Williams, Dimond & Co., and will ply between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands, with Captain D. H. Ward, formerly of the bark Diamond Head, in command. The Rosamond is 212 feet long, beam 40 feet, and depth of hold 17 feet. She will be launched in May.

Drummuir Sold.

The iron four-masted bark Drummuir, 1,798 tons, built at Liverpool in 1882, owned by Messrs. Gillison & Chadwick, Liverpool, and now at Honolulu, has been sold to American parties for $67,250, delivered at Tacoma.—New York Marine Record.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

The schooner Defender left Makaweli for San Francisco with 10,800 bags of sugar on the 28th.

SEA AND SHORE

The Kinau Departs For Maui and Hawaii.

The Wreck of the Bell-Buoy—The Pathfinder From Molokai. Harbor Notes.

The departure of the ship Gen. Curtis and the barkentine Jane L. Stanford yesterday made another big gap in Naval row, and the wharves which but a short time ago were so crowded are not at present all occupied. All the vessels with general merchandise cargoes are discharging and the coal vessels are nearly all discharged. Last night there were only twenty-nine sailing vessels in port. This is the smallest number in the harbor since the first of the year. During the day there were reported a ship and a schooner, but on account of the varying winds neither of them made port. The Rufus E. Wood, from Newcastle, will not be brought into the harbor until her agents determine whether she will be sent to Hilo or not. During the morning the Pathfinder, from Molokai, arrived off the harbor. She will probably go to the Coast from here while Captain Perkins will proceed to Manila where he will take charge of the coast survey. The work of the Spanish surveyors around the waters of the Philippines has been found to be very unreliable and for this reason Uncle Sam is desirous of having new charts of the coasts and waters of his far eastern possessions made.

There was a story current at Waikiki yesterday that a schooner burnt to the water's edge had passed in tow of a steamer and was making for the harbor. It was found to be the Mau towing in the barge sent out to raise the bell buoy, which was sunk some time ago. As the big buoy lay on the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday it showed very clearly the works of some steamers stern coming in contact with it with great force. The great iron tank is cut and the superstructure bent and smashed all out of shape. What vessel did the damage is a mystery, but if the Superintendent of Public Works finds out there will be a nice little bill for damages brought in. The buoy will have to be almost entirely rebuilt before it can be replaced in its old position.

City of Florence

Under a moonlit sky, with a gentle breeze blowing and with no premonition of danger, the British ship City of Florence, bound to this port from Iquique with a cargo of nitrate, went to her doom on Montara reef, in Halfmoon bay, thirty-seven miles down the coast, Monday night.

It was 9:50 o'clock, and Captain Stone, Third Mate William Thomson and the sailmaker were on deck when the ship struck. Although the vessel was making only four knots an hour, the impact was so strong that the men were thrown to the deck. After the first recoil the ship again struck the reef and was carried bodily over the submerged ledge. The ship struck a third time, this time a broadside blow, more terrifying than the others, and all hands knew that the ship was lost.

Accounts from the scene of the wreck last night stated that the ship was fast going to pieces. A skylight and part of the railing floated ashore early, along with two hogs, which reached shore alive and were taken in charge by a farmer. A dog and a cat and a few hens, the only remaining animals on board, were probably drowned. The ship was swinging on the heavy swells last night, and was expected to be completely wrecked within a few hours. Besides the ship's provisions and supplies, there was nothing on board but the nitrate, all of which will be lost.

The City of Florence was owned by the City of Florence Shipbuilding Company, with G. Smith & Co. of Glasgow as the agents of the company. She was built in 1867, and was well known on this Coast. The Florence left Iquique on February 2d with 1,800 tons of niter, consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. of this city.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Warren's Stores Sale.

The transport Warren hauled into the transport dock yesterday afternoon to discharge most of the stores on board. While the vessel was in quarantine she was thoroughly fumigated, and the odor of formaldehyde was so strong on her that her hatches could not be raised for thirty hours after she was released. All the vessel's flour is practically ruined, which means a loss of some thousands of dollars to the Government. An effort will be made to save the stuff by exposing it to the air. A similar experiment was tried with the Meade's flour, but an inspection was made of it, and it was condemned and ordered sold. Thus far no purchaser has been found who prefers formaldehyde mixed with his flour to the straight breadstuff.—S. F. Examiner.

Cargo for Hilo.

The barkentine Irmgard sailed today for Hilo with a general cargo of merchandise and a deckload of fertilizer. She had also three passengers. Commerce between here and Hilo has been picking up considerably during the past year, and especially since the plague broke out in Honolulu. It was promised at one time that Hilo would become a big shipping port for coffee, but the development of the bean of late has not been up to expectation. The fertilizer taken on the Irmgard is for the sugar plantations, the ground having to be fertilized every eighteen months to preserve its saccharine producing qualities.—S. F. Examiner.

NOTES.

The little yacht Rover leaves for Hilo on Saturday.

The steamers arriving from Kauai report 121,200 bags of sugar ready for shipment.

[illegible] was received last night by the Honolulu S. P. Co. Steamer Mariposa, 12,000 M. A. K. Tin [illegible] Kauai, Kauai, Island, Honolulu, [illegible] 6, 1900.

The Charles Nelson now on the way to Hueneme is under charter of Hackfeld & Co. She will bring a general cargo for Lihue plantation and take sugar to San Francisco.

To look for a low island will probably be the last task allotted to the U. S. steamer Iroquois in the near future. For many years Morrell Island has been on the charts of the Pacific ocean, but since 1852 it has not been seen.

All in Quarantine

A small fleet of sugar packets came in yesterday from the Hawaiian Islands, and all went to the quarantine station. The ship H. F. Glade, the bark R. P. Rithet and the schooner Mary Dodge hail from Honolulu, and the bark C. D. Bryant comes from Lahaina.—San Francisco Chronicle, 20th inst.

Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, secretary of the Unitarian Association, has felt obliged to decline the call to the South Church, Boston, as successor of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

March 24. No. 149—Lam On to Mary A. Richards; deed of March 12, 1900; liber 203, folio 461; piece land (39 square feet) Kauluela, Honolulu. Consideration $1.

No. 151—Tom Hing and wife to Minister of Interior; deed of March 19, 1900; liber 201, folio 442; portion of R. P. 1985, Kuleana 6245, apana 1, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $101.80.

No. 152—Lee Let and wife to Minister of Interior; deed of March 21, 1900; liber 201, folio 444; portion of R. P. 1985, kuleana 6245, apana 1, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $317.10.

No. 153—Ching Shai to Minister of Interior; deed of March 22, 1900; liber 203, folio 462; portion of R. P. 1985, kuleana 6245, apana 1, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $84.50.

No. 154—K. Kaona to Minister of Interior; deed of ——; liber 201, folio 445; piece of land, Liliha street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $950.

No. 155—George R. Carter and wife to S. G. Wilder; deed of March 20, 1900; liber 201, folio 446; 66 acres, Kahaumakaawe, Waikiki, Honolulu. Consideration $2,000.

No. 156—Lee Let and wife to Ching Lau Sing; deed of March 22, 1900; liber 203, folio 460; portion of apana 1, kuleana 6245; Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $900.

March 23. No. 143—W. C. Achi and wife to James Seward; deed of March 21, 1900; liber 201, folio 437; lot 4, King street tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,350.

No. 144—Gear, Lansing & Co. to E. H. Wodehouse and A. W. Carter; deed of March 22, 1900; liber 201, folio 438; portion of kuleana 8559 B (8 1-2 acres) Kapalama, Kona, Oahu. Consideration $10,000.

No. 145—Armstrong Smith to J. H. Nicholas; deed of March 15, 1900; liber 200, folio 493; piece of land, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,000.

No. 146—Kaauwai to C. F. Hart; deed of March 5, 1900; liber 201, folio 439; piece of land Makapala, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration $100.

No. 147—F. Fuller to J. S. Azevedo; deed of March 25, 1900; liber 201, folio 440; R. P. 1929, kuleana 3812, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu; R. P. 1967, Kuleana 3375 B, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,200.

March 24. No. 148—M. Nahalau and husband (W. K.) to Theodore Richards; deed of Feb. 17, 1900; liber 203, folio 460; piece of land (1,240 square feet) Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

No. 150—Mary A. Richards and husband to Minister of Interior; deed of March 21, 1900; liber 201, folio 441; piece of land (6,400 square feet) Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

March 26. No. 157—Administrator Estate of M. C. Ross, Sr., to A. Enos and John Fereira; deed of March 17, 1900; liber 201, folio 448, piece land, Maui street, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration $3000.

No. 158. Hoopii and wife to A. Joseph; deed of March 2, 1900; liber 203; folio 464; portion Grant 1583, Nahiku, Hana, Maui. Consideration $60.

No. 159—C. Lennox and wife to W. J. Lowrie; deed of March 21, 1900; liber 201; folio 449; R. P. 1817; grants 3525 and 3927, Kaupo, Maui. Consideration $500.

No. 160.—K. Ii and husband J. Ii Kunana to Jas. K. Ii; deed of March 26, 1900; liber 201; folio 451; portion R. P. 1302, Nuuanu street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

No. 161.—H. S. Swinton to S. K. Kane; deed of March 24, 1900; liber 201; folio 451; portion Grant 3941, Punchbowl slope, Honolulu. Consideration $2000 with $500 in mortgage.

No. 162.—A. Perry to E. E. Styne; deed of March 26, 1900; liber 203; folio 466; piece of land Kuiaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $4000.

No. 163.—K. Kananui and wife to Pacific Sugar Mill; deed of March 15, 1900; liber 203; folio 467; portion grant 670, Kapulena, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration $112.

No. 164.—S. Kaaukai and wife to J. de Govea; deed of March 2, 1900; liber 203; folio 468; 12 acres land, Nienie, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration $600.

No. 165.—A. Enos & Co. to T. B. Lyons; deed of Feb. 9, 1900; liber 201; folio 452; apanas 2 and 4 R. P. 2340, kuleana 3107, Olia, Waikapu, Maui. Consideration $250.

No. 168.—Kalehua to Kaneohe Ranch Co.; deed of March 24, 1900; liber 201; folio 453; R. P. 2059, kuleana 5807, Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration $20.

MARRIED.

RHODES-BRAZIL—At the Methodist parsonage, Honolulu, March 29, 1900, by the Rev. G. L. Pearson, Mrs. Mary A. Brazil to Charles Lincoln Rhodes.

BORN.

NUNES—In this city, March 27, to the wife of J. M. Nunes, a son.

THE COAST SURVEY.

Opposition to Further Work by the American Navy.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The superintendent of the Coast Survey appealed before the naval committee of the house in support of the proposed appropriation to enable [illegible] of the new line of possessions, [illegible] have already been approved by the president. On March 9th an authority was given to make "surveys of the imperfectly known parts of the coasts and islands of the Philippine archipelago and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, with their bordering keys and waters and minor outlying islands." On the same day the President signed the sundry civil bill, which provided for the coast survey of the Treasury Department, with an appropriation "for every expenditure requisite for and incident to the survey of the coasts of the United States and of the coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States." Both departments were thus authorized in direct terms to enter the same field of work, which they proceeded to do.

The Navy now has two vessels engaged in making surveys in Cuba, one in the outlying islands eastward of Porto Rico, one in the Hawaiian islands and one at Guam, and orders have been issued for the preparation of six of the naval vessels in Philippine waters to begin the surveys of those waters. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has one vessel engaged in making surveys on the south coast of Porto Rico and one in the Hawaiian Islands. Thus far no case has arisen in which vessels of the two departments have surveyed the same ground, and there has been no actual duplication of the field work. But under the provisions of the revised statutes, sections 431 and 432, the Navy has been for years surveying in all parts of the world, and has been issuing charts of Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii and the Philippines, while the Coast Survey has been limited to the shore line of the United States. However, in 1898, the Coast Survey published a chart of Cuba made up from Spanish sources, which had already been made available to the Government and the people of the United States in a Navy Department chart years earlier.

About the same time, and before the Treasury Department had done any surveying in the West Indies, the Coast Survey chart No. 910 of the Island of Porto Rico was published in practical duplication of Navy Department chart No. 1,001, which has been on issue by the Hydrographic Office since 1897 and had the latest information incorporated into it; in the same year, and before the Treasury Department had done any surveying in the Hawaiian Islands, Coast Survey chart No. 4,100 of the Hawaiian Islands was published, duplicating Navy Department chart No. 1,368, which had been issued by the Hydrographic Office since 1893; and again in 1900, and without ever having done any surveying whatever in the Island of Guam, the Coast Survey republished in chart No. 4,202 the information that is represented in Navy Department chart No. 1,748, which the Hydrographic Office has been issuing since 1896, and which is now subject to extensive alterations found necessary through recent naval surveys.

To avoid further duplication, Congress will probably confine the operations of the Coast Survey to the Mainland of the United States. It has been found that to enable the Coast Survey to do the work will compel the repair of the older vessels of the Coast Survey, the building or purchase of new ones and large sums to man them, as the work is essentially shipwork.

HADLEY ON TRUSTS.

Important Interview With the President of Yale.

NEW HAEVN, Conn., March 21.—President Hadley of Yale, a leading American authority on railroads, speaking last night on public control of industrial activity, said:

"The growth of large corporations and the increasing consolidation of capital in every form of industrial enterprise has brought to the front now as never before that part of the question of socialism which relates to the relations between Government and industrial enterprise.

"Whatever system is adopted, the management will be in the hands of the few. It is necessary for the successful conduct of modern industry that it should be managed in this way. These few men in whom power is centralized are likely to be the same, whether the industry be held in the name of a private corporation or in the name of the community. The same qualities which command success in business tend to command success in politics also. Much of the complaint with regard to the effect of the money power in politics is but a confession of the inevitableness of this fact.

"It is sometimes said that State railroads will not have to pay the profits that are now distributed by private railroads. But what does this mean? The State gets the railroads for nothing? No. It must borrow money to pay for them. The attempt to confiscate them without pay would not only be unconstitutional, but would be destructive of all social order. On the money thus borrowed it must pay interest.

"The railroads of the country at present, taking good years and bad years together, are probably not earning more than 3 per cent. Should the Government therefore borrow money at 3 per cent it would simply mean that the same amount of money would be distributed by Government agents to holders of Government stocks and bonds.

"A large part of the difficulty about trusts at the present day lies in the fact that we are trying to carry into an age of combination the morals and the law developed in a time of free competition. We leave the producer free to make what prices he likes, because we assume that a failure to do so will evoke a competitor. In some cases this process is so slow that some or all of the consumers are ruined before the cure has time to work itself out."

The Maui did not get away yesterday. She spent all forenoon at work raising the bell buoy.

Cargo of Machinery.

The American ship Fort George, Captain Morse, will take one of the heaviest cargoes of general merchandise to [illegible] that has ever left this port. The principal items in the cargo are fourteen huge boilers and an equal number of great vats, the average weight of each of the twenty-eight pieces being over seven tons. There are other pieces of machinery besides these, and all is consigned to the Kapaa Sugar Company, which has large plantations on the Island of Kauai. Three weeks' time was required to load the boilers and vats on the Fort George's decks at Oakland, and they take up all the available space on the big ship. The Fort George is now at Hawaii, 4, and will sail next Saturday. Captain Morse's son, who has been chief officer of the bark Martha Davis for several years, will go out with his father in the same capacity.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The ship Dashing Wave left Tacoma on February 21 for this port. She brings 596,350 feet of lumber for Lewers & Cooke. Captain Lancaster's wife and three children are with him.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 29, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Val.	Bid	Asked
MERCANTILE.				
Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	...	...
SUGAR.				
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100		40
Ewa	1,000,000	20	24½	25
Hamakua	175,000	100	...	...
Haw. Ag. Co.	600,000	100	...	325
Haw'n Com'l & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,400,000	100	220	225
Honomu	300,000	100	165	170
Honokaa	1,000,000	20	29½	
Hutchinson	500,000	100		30½
Kahuku	500,000	100	140	...
Kamalo Sug. Co. Ltd a/c pd up	250,000	20		...
Kihei Plan. Co. Ltd. pd. up	500,000	100	14	14½
Kipahulu	160,000	100		11½
Koloa	800,000	100		185
Kona Sugar Co. Ass. Pd up	180,000	100	25	50
Makaweli Sug. Co. ass.	900,000	100	...	...
Makee Sug. Co. Ltd. ass.	1,000,000	100	...	...
Oahu Sug. Co. Ltd. ass.	1,000,000	100	2	4
Olowalu	150,000	100	20	15½
Onomea			20	17½
Paauhau Sug. Co. Ltd. pd. up			20	...
Pacific Sug. Mill	2,400,000	100	15½	17½
Paauhau	1,000,000	20		...
Paia	5,000,000	20	15½	16½
Pepeekeo			20	...
Waialua Agr. Co. Ltd. pd. up	150,000	100	10	15
Waiakea			20	160
Waialua Agr. Co. pd. up	3,000,000	100	1 8	270
Waianae	500,000	100		...
Waimea	750,000	100		...
Wailuku	750,000	100	1 0	...
Waimanalo		100	1 0	1 1
Waimea Agr. Co. pd. up	300,000	100	1 8	1 10
Waiohinu	200,000	100		...
Wailuku				...
Ahuimanu			140	170
Kihei	125,000	100		...
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Inter Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		...
Kinau Inter Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		160
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw'n Elec. Co.	225,000	100		170
Haw. Pub. Press & L. C.	50,000	100		...
Kona-Kau Land & Fruit Co. pd up	15,000	25		...
Mutual Telephone Co.	189,000	100	15	...
Nahiku Cof. Co. Ltd. Paid up	31,500	100		...
Oahu R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100		175
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		160
BONDS.				
Haw'n Gov't 6 per ct.				100
Haw'n Gov't 5 per ct.				100
Haw'n Gov't Saving 6 per ct.			92½	...
Kwa Plantation 6 per ct.			101½	102½
Waimanalo Plantation 6 per ct.				105

Session Sales—Afternoon Session—Fifty Kihei, assessable, $14.12½.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

March	BAROM. 9 a.m.	BAROM. 3 p.m.	THERM. Max.	THERM. Min.	Rain, Hundredths	Clouds	Wind	Force			
17	30	29	98	65	79	2	5	NNE	3		
18	30	29	96	66	78	6	2	5	NE	3	
19	30	29	97	66	80	0	5	7	NE	3	
20	30	29	99	70	74	0	1	5	NE	3.5	
21	30	29	0	0	68	74	24	61	4	...	5
22	30	28	30	00	70	80	07	05	5	ENE	5
23	30	11	30	1	72	9	0	04	4	ENE	4

Barometer corrected to 32 F and sea level, and for standard gravity of lat. 45. This correction is —.06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

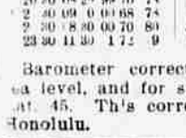
Days	Morning High Water	Height of Tide	Morning Low Water	Height of Tide	Evening High Water	Height of Tide	Evening Low Water	Height of Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
	a.m.		a.m.		p.m.		p.m.				
Mon	0 21	1 7			7 58	7 3	6 33	5 58	5 58	6 14	Rise 8
Tues	1 0	1 6			8 45	7 46	7 3	6 51	6 11		8 21
Wed	1 52	1 5			9 39	8 17	8 0	5 55	6 14		4 08
Thur	2 37	5			10 39	8 49	9 2	5 5	6 14		4 53
Fri	p.m. 3 52	1 7			a.m. 9 17	9 2	10 14	5 55	6 15		5 36
Sat	4 37	1 7			9 54	9 50	1 09	5 54	6 15		Sets 7 3
Sun	5 33	1 8			10 31	10 21	a m	5 53	6 15		8 41
Mon	6 14	1 7			11 09	10 54	0 09	5 52	6 15		9 44

New moon on the 30th at 10 a. m.

Tides from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables:

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.



PURE - BRED POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu. H. I.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. R. Bush, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of John Bush, Administrator of the estate of J. R. Bush of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $46.75 and charges himself with $545.20, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that Thursday, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court, at the courtroom of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 28th day of February, 1900.

By the Court:

H. D. WISHARD,
Clerk.

2157-4tF

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Julius Hoting, formerly of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, and whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undresigned, at the office of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., on Queen street, Honolulu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN ENA,
Administrator, with the Will Annexed, of the Estate of Julius Hoting, Deceased.

Honolulu, March 3, 1900. 2156-10t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOtice that they are the duly appointed and qualified executors of the last will and testament of Mary Kaumana Widemann, late of Honolulu, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, are notified to present the same, duly authenticated, with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at the office of F. W. Macfarlane, in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the office of F. W. Macfarlane.

H. R. MACFARLANE,
F. W. MACFARLANE,
J. M. DOWSETT,
Executors of the Will of Mary Kaumana Widemann. 2163

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, made April 18th, 1898, by Isaiah K. Pahee and Hattie Puhi (w), of Honolulu, Oahu, to Fred. Waldvogel, of Honolulu, Oahu, and recorded in the Registrar's Office, Honolulu, in liber 179, pp. 274-275, said mortgagee intends to foreclose the mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 14th, 1900,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate at Kalnapuaa, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu, being a portion of R. P. No. 401, issued to P. Kanoa, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the south corner of this lot and the west corner of lot described in agreement made between William Hammond and D. P. Kalena and Kaui, dated August 12, 1891, and running about

N. 51° 30' E. 110 feet along said lot to road; thence

N. 42° 30' W. 45 feet along said road; thence

Southwesterly 110 feet to a point 48 feet from the point of beginning; thence to point of beginning;

And being also the same premises conveyed to the said D. K. Puhi and Hattie Puhi by William Fries and M. H. Hecht by deed dated August 26, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, in liber 165, folios 198-9, the said D. K. Puhi's one undivided half of said premises having been conveyed to the said Isaiah K. Pahee by deed dated August 26, 1896, and recorded in liber 165, folios 197-8.

Terms, cash; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For particulars apply to H. Holmes, Honolulu, attorney for mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, March 21st, 1900.

2161-6t

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., held yesterday, Mr. M. K. Nakuina was elected Vice President of the said corporation, in place of J. K. Kahookano, deceased, and Mr. Jonah Kumalae, a member of the Board of Directors, in place of said J. K. Kahookano, deceased.

ENOCH JOHNSON,
Secretary Hawaii Land Co., Ltd.
March 6, 1900. 2157-6t

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.